**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March* 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,747—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1889.

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| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Sailing. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BL CLYDE | 1136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 18th Oct. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 25th ,, |
| BL PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1010 | J Orman | 1st Nov. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 8th ,, |
| BL PESHAWUR | 3927 | 601 | L. H. Moule | 15th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 22nd ,, |
| BL OCEANA | 6500 | 1500 | P. S. Tomlin | 29th ,, |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 501 | C. Gadd | 6th Dec. |
| BL COROMANDEL | 4500 | 800 | I. Reeves | 13th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 20th ,, |
| BL KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1889. On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | W. Atkinson | 24th Oct. |
| THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 7th Nov. |
| GANGES | 4276 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 21st ,, |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 5th Dec. |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 19th ,, |

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For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 15th October 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMENICO BALDUINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Oct. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Dec. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Dec. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th November 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | L. Lemesich | 4,200 | 600 | 5th Nov. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Dec. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 1 |

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| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | K. Doperis | 4,000 | 550 | 10th Nov. |

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lussich | 4 000 | 600 | 14th Nov. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WERNETH HALL | A. Buck | 4,100 | 500 | 4th Nov. |
| MERTON HALL | J. Hughes | 4,100 | 503 | 4th Dec. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KIRBY HALL | R. Phillips | 2,700 | 300 | 12th Oct. |

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, and the

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 19th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about MONDAY, 21st October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October 1889. Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | Jas. Laird | 3,544 | 4th Nov. |

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
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|---|---|---|
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TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
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In quarts only, Rs. 20.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST
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As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for
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### CRICKET KIT.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BATS, Boys' each Re. 1-10 to | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Single Cane each | 7 | 0 |
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| Do. Treble Cane ,, | 10 | 8 |
| Do. All Cane ,, | 13 | 0 |
| Frowd's Driver ,, | 15 | 8 |
| Patent Exceller ,, | 14 | 8 |
| STUMPS for Boys' use Per set | 2 | 8 |
| Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ,, | 3 | 12 |
| Do. With Brass Ferrules ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Do. do. and Iron Points ,, | 7 | 0 |
| NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c each | 13 | 8 |
| Boy's Set, complete in box | 10 | 8 |

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Duke's Double Seam each | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. Treble Seam ,, | 5 | 8 |
| Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,, | 3 | 8 |
| Do. do. Treble Seam. ,, | 4 | 8 |
| Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,, | 5 | 4 |
| WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair | 7 | 4 |
| BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ,, | 7 | 4 |
| BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,, | 16 | 0 |
| LEG GUARDS Chamois Skin ,, | 8 | 4 |
| SHOES, fitted with Spikes ,, | 12 | 8 |

### LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

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|---|---|---|
| BATS, Best English make, Men's each | 7 | 0 |
| Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ,, | 8 | 8 |
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| Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,, | 12 | 8 |
| Do. The Demon Slazenger's ,, | 13 | 0 |
| Do. The Victor Fortnam's ,, | 12 | 8 |
| Do. Cane and Ash ,, | 13 | 8 |
| Do. Ayre's Champion ,, | 13 | 4 |

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz. | 8 | 8 |
| Do. do. do. Champion, ,, | 9 | 0 |
| Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,, | 12 | 8 |
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| A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case per set | 17 | |
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| SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles per pair | 11 | 0 |

### FOOT-BALL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed | | |
| No. 4—26 in. circumference each | 7 | 0 |
| No. 5—28 in. do. ,, | 8 | 0 |
| No. 6—30 in. do. ,, | 9 | 0 |
| No. 7—32 in. do. ,, | 10 | 0 |
| RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls. | | |

### GOLF.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz. | 10 | 8 |
| CLEEKS each | 5 | 8 |
| IRONS Lofting or Pitching ,, | 5 | 8 |
| IRON or Brass Niblicks ,, | 5 | 8 |
| PLAY CLUBS ,, | 4 | 8 |
| PUTTERS ,, | 4 | 8 |
| SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy ,, | 4 | 8 |

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### IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

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THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draught's. I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

### FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

## CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement | 550 |
| Do. do. Crystal do. do. | 450 |
| Do. do. do. do. fair quality | 375 |
| In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement | 300 |
| Do. do. Crystal do. do. | 275 |
| Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch | 140 |
| Do. Crystal case do. | 125 |
| Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality | 580 |
| Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches | 950 |
| Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality | 650 |
| Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch | 195 |
| Do. do. do. do. second quality | 150 |

## MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

**"FERRINTOSH,"** (PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S)
The Cream of Scotch Whiskies, has an enormous sale. Guaranteed pure and wholesome, and of delicate fragrance. Per dozen Rs. 24 0

**"DEJEUNER" CLARET,** (PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S)
A good French beverage Wine, of full body and choice bouquet, specially selected for us as sound and pure. Per dozen Rs. 12 0

**"OCEANA" CLARET.** (PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S)
This choice Colonial Wine, of which we have sold a large quantity, invariably gives satisfaction. It has all the characteristics of a high-class fully fermented red French Wine. Per dozen Rs. 12 0

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

## BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

### CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

| | Rs. | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality | 11 | 8 | per pair |
| ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,, | 8 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,, | 12 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Court ,, ,, | 7 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality | 9 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes | 10 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Court ,, | 6 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, Tan Sued Court Shoes | 6 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, Slate ,, ,, | 6 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, Tuscan ,, ,, | 6 | 8 | ,, |
| ,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black from | 9 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, beaded Toes from Rs. | 10-8 to | 11 | 8 ,, |
| Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable from Rs. | 4-8 to | 7 | 0 ,, |
| Children's Tan Strap Shoes from Rs. | 2-8 to | 4 | 8 ,, |

## BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

### NEWTON'S "CHAMPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

| | Re. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORANGE PEKOE | 1 | 2 | per lb. |
| UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson | 0 | 14 | ,, |
| PEKOE | 0 | 13 | ,, |
| BROKEN PEKOE | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| BROKEN TEA | 0 | 10 | ,, |

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.
One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 350.
One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.
Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.
New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.
Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.
Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

### REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| BLOODHOUNDS | £25 each. |
| DEERHOUNDS | £20 ,, |
| MASTIFFS | £20 ,, |
| BOARHOUNDS | £20 ,, |
| BULL DOGS | £20 ,, |
| BULL TERRIERS | £10 ,, |
| FOX TERRIERS | £10 ,, |
| IRISH TERRIERS | £10 ,, |
| WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS | £20 ,, |
| WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS | £10 ,, |

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
38, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
*Terms and particulars upon application.*
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canvas Note and Envelopes, Bijutty | 1 | 0 | per packet |
| Calico Note and Envelopes ,, | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,, | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Do. do. Grey Calico ,, | 1 | 4 | ,, |
| Do. do. Correspondence Cards | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Grey Calico Correspondence Cards | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Floral Note and Envelopes | 0 | 12 | per packet |
| Botanic Note and Envelopes | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Autumn Leaves | 1 | 8 | ,, |
| Ivy Correspondence | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| "Just a few Words" Correspondence | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Assorted | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Primrose, Bouquet | 0 | 12 | per packet |
| Times Correspondence ,, | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Royal Nursery Correspondence ,, | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Cinderella | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Canvas Shell | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Coin and Frog, assorted | 2 | 4 | each |
| Parcel Post Cabinet | 6 | 0 | ,, |
| Fascination Cabinet ,, | 3 | 0 | ,, |
| Jerningo Cabinet | 4 | 0 | ,, |
| Three Volume Cabinet | 3 | 0 | each |
| O-24 Cabinet | 0 | 12 | per packet |
| British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Old Saxon Correspondence ,, | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Imperial Linen Bank Note | 0 | 12 | per packet |
| Affaels and Warwick's Note and Envelopes | 0 | 12 | ,, |
| Extra Fine Vellum Fur and Fil Society, assorted | 0 | 12 | ,, |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE KHARTOUM MYSTERY, ARIEL,

THE BODILESS LADY SUSPENDED IN MID-AIR,

THE GREATEST MYSTERY OF THE PRESENT AGE,

From the Crystal Palace, London, now creating an enormous sensation in Europe.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

Open daily from 10 a.m. till 12-30, and 2 till 5, and 7 till 10 p.m.

For a short season only.

No. 81, MEADOWS STREET, opposite Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.

Admission One Rupee; Children Eight Annas.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO. and at the door.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, these days being public holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th October 1889.

THE VENISHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER COTTON MILL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1889, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, 4th November, 1889, at the Registered office of the Company, No 8, Elphinstone Circle, or at Bhawnagar, on product on of Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 9th October, 1889.

VENISHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1889.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 18th instant till the 18th of November next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed, in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th Oct. 1889.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to notices Nos. 23 and 24 in the Supplement to the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1889, sealed Tenders, in the form used in the Commissariat Department, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 1 o'clock on the 11th November 1889, for the undermentioned articles:—

SCHEDULE No. 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, White, Country, 7' × 5', weighing 5 lbs., for the use of European Hospitals. | No. 3451 | Tender Deposit, Rs. 550. | |
| Blankets, Country, Brown, 7' × 4', weighing 8 lbs., when doubled for the use of Native Hospitals. | No. 1069 | | |

SCHEDULE No. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boots, Country, Ankle, of sizes, for Native Troops, second quality, universal pattern. | Pairs 3,995. | Tender Deposit, Rs. 450. | |

For further particulars, apply to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.

(By order of the Commissary-General, Madras),

G. F. WATSON, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commt. Store-keeper Genl's Office, Madras, 5th Oct. 1889.

VINOLIA.

THE Blandest EMOLLIENT, subsides Inflammation and Irritation without fail. A Sovereign Remedy for ECZEMA, ITCHING, PILES, and all other forms of Skin Diseases.

Per pot Re. 1-12 and Rs. 6.

THE SOAP OF SOAPS!

THE SOAP OF THE AGE!

VINOLIA SOAP contains pure cream. This superfatted Soap is most agreeable to use. For SKIN AFFECTIONS, the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH, Vinolia Cream Soap has no equal.

Per box of 3 tablets (Medical), Rs. 2.
" " " (Toilet), Rs. 2-4.

To be had at

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
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CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE.

| | Rs. As. |
|---|---|
| Angeli Dei; or Stories of Angels, selected and adopted from the German of Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Keller | 1 4 |
| Bobbie and Birdie; or Our Lady's Picture. A story for the very little ones; by Frances J. M. Kershaw | 1 4 |
| Catechism of Vows for the use of Persons consecrated to God in the Religious state; by the Rev. Fr. Peter Cotel, S J | 0 10 |
| Dependence; or the Insecurity of the Anglican Position; by the Rev. Luke Rivington, M. A. | 3 2 |
| Father Placid: or the Custodian of the Blessed Sacraments; by Laetitia Oliver | 1 4 |
| Guide for Teachers and Kindergartners; by A. M Kenny, Organiser of National Schools | 1 0 |
| The Garden of Divine Love; by the Rev. J. A. Maltus. "The letters from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (who has given his imprimatur), and many other Bishops, bear witness to the excellence of Father Maltus' little volume."—Weekly Register | 1 4 |
| History of the Seven Holy Founders of the the Order of the Servants of Mary; by Fr. Sostene M. Ledoux | 2 14 |
| Happiness of being Rich; by Hendrick Conscience | 1 0 |
| Iron Tomb; by the same | 1 0 |
| Life and Letters of Father Damien from material furnished by his brother, Fr. Pamphile, with portrait and illustrations of the scenes of his early life and of his apostolic labours | 0 10 |
| Manual of the Third Order of St. Norbert, compiled by the Rev. Martin Geudens. "The publication of this admirable book should add considerably to the numbers of those in this country who now wear the white scapular of St. Norbert, and Fr. Geudens is to be congratulated on the way in which he has performed what must have been a labour of love."—Catholic News | 1 4 |
| Portrait of Father Damien, cabinet size, 5×4½ | 1 4 |
| Perfection of Man; by Charity. A spiritual treatise by Father H. Reginald Buckler O. P. This work is a compendium of Spiritual Science, drawn from the writings of the Holy Fathers and St. Thomas, dealing with the great principle of Christian life. It is, furthermore, especially intended as a hand-book for religious persons, to aid them in the work of cultivating their interior spirit | 3 2 |
| Routledge's Illustrated Dictionary, with an appendix comprising Classical and Foreign Phrases, Family Mottoes, Proverbs, etc., by James Henry Murphy, with 238 Illustrations | 0 10 |
| Sermons on the Seven Penitential Psalms; by Blessed John Fisher, with portrait | 3 12 |
| Theodore Wibaux, with an introduction by the Rev. Richard F. Clarke, S. J. | 3 2 |
| The Three Tabernacles. A golden Treatise by Thomas A. Kempis | 0 10 |

N. B.—The Library has reduced its rates on Books, from 12 to 10 annas a Shilling.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

## NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1889, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To elect a Member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for reelection.

2nd. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October, 1889.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, & 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND.
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } Manufactured from high-
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } ly flavoured Dindigal
"Lady Manilla" } Tobacco.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1889, at 2 p.m. at the registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Edjee Sewjee's house to confirm the following special resolution passed at the General Meeting of the company's shareholders:—"That article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered, by striking out the words 'a commission at the rate of five per cent. on the annual gross income of the Company,' and substituting in that place, 'a commission at the rate of ten per cent. on the annual net profit of the Company'."

By order,
KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of Two Upper-storied BARRACKS and their SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS, on the west side of the Colaba Road, Bombay.

Plans, Specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and all information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, in Military Store Lane, Fort, on and after Monday, the 14th October, 1889.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Colaba Barracks," will be received up to one p.m. on the 31st October, 1889.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents, and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

W. OSBORN, Lieut-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District.

Bombay, October 10, 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on THURSDAY, 31st October 1889, for the supply of the following stores, for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st 1890:—

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality, for Lighthouse use.
Wrought-iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of tender and schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Acting Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful tenderer.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 24th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one five-gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark, which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."

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"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London,

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SCHWEITZER'S

# COCOATINA.

*Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa Powder.*

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children".

*Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.*

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the many achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the theory of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London.

# LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

## Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents, as below, in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each, English money, the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *natural tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

*For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.*

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

# DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

# DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,00 |
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| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,00 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | " 2,000,00 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 2,000,00 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,00 |
| FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,00 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 2,000,00 |
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| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,00 |
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| | |
|---|---|
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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives in either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | £2,196,972 | 8 | 1881 | £1,673,239 | 5 1 |
| 1876 | £3,192,950 | 1 4 | 1886 | £3,672,040 | 17 8 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the Head Office at advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 2 | " | 4 | " |
| 3 | " | 5 | " |

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

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LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

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| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,00 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,000,00 |
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### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INDIAN BANKS.** | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 980 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 42,000 | 200 | All | 10 do. | 990 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 100 |
| **EXCHANGE BANKS.** | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shanghai. | 60,000 | 3,125 | .. | 17½ dc. | 41 |
| National Bank ..... | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 170 cd |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 100 | 875 x d |
| Empire Fire ..... | .. | 5,000 | 1,000 Rs. 75 | 80 |
| Indian Fire ..... | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales..... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 Rs. 100 | 1.75 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 Rs. 75 | 1,175 |
| Albert Ginning Co..... | 100 | 500 | 500 Rs. 20 | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ..... | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 Rs. 100 | 700 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ..... | 750 | 400 | 400 Rs. 20 | 265 |
| Bellary ..... | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 20 | 415 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. | 0 | 20 | 2 0 Rs. 18 | 105 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 Rs. 20 | 132½ |
| Colaba Press Co. ..... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 Rs. 265 | 415 |
| East India Press Co... | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 130 | 1,100 |
| English Press & Mfg. | 400 | 250 | .. | 230 |
| Fort Press Co..... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 Rs. 0 | 1,150 |
| French Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | 500 Rs. 80 | 550 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 Rs. 25 | 410 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co ..... | 240 | 450 | All Rs. 45 | 370 x d |
| Mannar Manuf. Co.... | 1,400 | 250 | 250 Rs. 25 | 217½ |
| Mercantile Press ..... | 1,500 | 125 | 125 Rs. 0 | 55 |
| Mofussil Co ..... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 Rs. 50 | 425 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 Rs. 45 | 520 x d |
| New Indian Press..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 Rs. 11 | 86 |
| Prince of W. Press .... | 600 | 500 | 100 Rs. 30 | 395 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)..... | 500 | 500 | 500 Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Sind Press Co..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 Rs. 50 | 405 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..... | 100 | 1,300 | 1,000 Rs. 120 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | 50 Rs. 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press..... | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 25 | 6 5 |
| Khamgaum Manfc. Co | 400 | | 250 | 250 x d |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown .... | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | } 10 | 20 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | } p.ct | 15 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 14 |
| Bapty Co., Ld..... | 625 | | 185 | Nil | 60 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld..... | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 6½ |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 625 |
| Bombay Ice Co., Ld... | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 89 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 11,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. | 3,550 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) ... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 890 |
| Municipal Bonds ..... | ... | ... | ... | p.c | 105 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | | 500 | | 300 |
| Cooper, Madon Ld ... | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 5 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 47½ |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour ..... | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 155 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | | 5½ |
| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 250 | 250 | ... | 75 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld..... | 1,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 370 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 60 |
| Napier Foundry ..... | 500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 90nl |
| Oriental Government Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 6,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.a. | 20 |
| Port Canning Co. .... | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 | Rs. 2 | 355 |
| Royal Flour Mills ..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 65 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 99 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld..... | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 99 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 95 | | 85 |
| Telephone Co., Ld..... | 19,000 | ... | 25 | 500 Rs. 5-8 | 11 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld.... | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,300 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld.... | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 130 |
| Western India Flour M Mcdy & Co ... | 000 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 33 |
| Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld..... | 550 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 250 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W ... | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 0 | 99 | R | 375 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 84 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 300 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | .. |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | ... | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co.. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 530 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill | 871 | 5 0 | 5 0 | Rs. 25 | 335 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg | 60 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 420 |
| Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld. ..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 630 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 700 |
| Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..... | 2,75 | 2 | 20 | Rs. 0 | 14 |
| Central India S. & W & Mfg. Co., Ld. ..... | 4,50 | 50 | 500 | Rs 50 | 1,210 |
| City of Bombay Mfg. Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,010 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs 25 | 665 |
| Connaught Mills Ld.. | 840 | 0 | 50 | Rs. 1 | 630 |
| Coorla S. & W. Ld. .. | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 475 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. .. | 1,600 | 5 0 | Rs. 40 | Rs. 25 | 520 |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 975 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,4154 | 50 | 500 | Rs. .. | 690 |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co, Ld. | 250 | 100 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 515 x d |
| Gordon S. & M'f'g. Co | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 20 | 130 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited . | | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co.. | 420 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 85 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld..... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 785 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld..... | 1,530 | 500 | 500 | .. | 670 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co.. | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37 | 725 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 705 |
| Indian Mfg Co., Ld... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 925 x d |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 320 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co.. | 1,600 | 25 | 250 | Rs. 1 | 305 |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,320 | 50 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 700 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original .. Increased .. | 600 | 50 | 1 | Rs. 1 | 10 |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.... | 1,483 | 250 | 2 | | 785 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 980 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 615 |
| Khatow Makanjee S. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 605 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee | 1,000 | 500 | 1. 0 | Rs. 50 | 910 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching | 3,500 | 0 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 151 |
| Madras United S. .... | 800 | | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,900 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 505 |
| Maharaja Mysore S. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 101 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | 120 |
| Morarjee Gocouldas S. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,625 |
| Manockjee Petit Mfg. | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,160 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. | 1,300 | 1 | 100 | | 11 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 670 |
| National S. & W. Co | 600 | 1,00 | 1,000 | ... | 250 |
| Oriental S & W. Co.. | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. 10 | 100 |
| People of India S. .. | 1,000 | 50 | 250 | Rs. | 65 |
| Presidency Mills Co.. | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,050 |
| Prince of Wales S. .. | 2,189 | | 125 | ... | 30 |
| Queen S. & W. Co.. | 789 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 830 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld .. | 611 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,111 |
| asson S.& W.Co.,Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,190 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. .. | 1,710 | 50 | 500 | ... | 530 |
| Sholapore S.& W.Co. | | 10 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,251 |
| Soonderdas S. & W. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 410 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. .... | 2,400 | 250 | 252 | Rs 15 | 290 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 390 |
| Star of India ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 800 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co.... | 900 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 350 |
| Veeramgaum S.& Mfg | 800 | 500 | 500 | | .. |
| Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld. ..... | 900 | 500 | .. | Rs. 20 | 500 |
| Western India S. .. | 1,200 | 1,000 | .. | Rs. 25 | 525 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ..... | Rs. 14-12-9 |
| Carolas ..... | ,, 247 |
| Mexican Dollars ..... | ,, 224 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ..... | ,, 285 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ be torness ..... | ,, 106-7 |
| Gold Leaf ..... | ,, 23-6 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-8-6 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-8-6 |
| Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-8 |
| Pekin do. ..... | ,, 23-3-9 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent ..... | 99½ |
| Four-and-a-half per cent ..... | 102½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ..... | 105 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate .... | .. |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 ..... | .. |
| City of Paris Loan ..... | 232 |
| Port Trust Bonds ..... | 90½ |

### EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks..... | On demand .... | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do, do. ..... | Telegraphic .... | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 3 Months' sight. | 1s. 4 13-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 4 Do do... | 1s. 4 7-16d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do. do.... | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. Credit ..... | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4 17-32d. |
| Do. do. .... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4 21-32d. |
| Do. Documents. | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4 9-16d. |
| Do. do. .... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4 11-16d. |
| rance..... | 3 Do do.... | 74½ |
| Do. ..... | 6 Do. do.... | 1752 |
| Calcutta ..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 60 days do... | 99½ |
| Madras ..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. ..... | 30 days' do.... | |
| China ..... | 60 Do. do... | 222 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th October, 1889.

*Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... | 29·723 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 83·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 78·5 |
| Dew Point ..... | 76·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·802 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). | 8·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day) .... | 91·2 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 78·7 |
| General Directions of Wind. | NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW, SSE, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ..... | 191 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·10 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 3·17 |
| ,, ,, year ..... | 67·21 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th October | 0·00 |

*From midnight to midnight.*

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmagao; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; and Etolia (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Karagola sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 12th October 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,83,983 in receipts.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Meer Jaffer Ali Nawab Sahib arrived here on Tuesday, and took up his residence in a bungalow at Narayen Dabooikur Road.—Maharawal Shri Mansingji of the Baria State arrived here yesterday. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Chowpatty.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the morgue, respecting the death of Mahadoo Atmajee, a municipal cart-driver, aged 40 years. He had been suffering from fever for the last four months, and on Tuesday afternoon he was found lying dead on Arthur Road, Parell. The verdict was that the death of Mahadoo Atmajee was caused by fever.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—Gunput Suttoo and Balkrishna Govinda were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan—the former with travelling on the G. I. P. Railway from Diva to Byculla on the 6th instant, without a ticket, and the latter with travelling from Tanna to Byculla, on the 7th instant, without a ticket. They were both convicted, and fined Rs. 5 each.

AN OLD WOMAN'S STRANGE FREAK.—An old Hindoo woman, named Luckee, was the doer of rather a strange act on Tuesday. She was seen to leap into a well at Lower Colaba, and if her intention at first was suicide she thought better of it. She got frightened when she found herself in the water, and struggling to the surface, clutched a rope hanging down the well, and held on to that till she was rescued. When taken out she was naturally exhausted, and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to recover.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Narayen Bhagoo, a blacksmith at Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapoorjee and Co's Iron Foundry at Khetwady, was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Ryan with stealing four brass spindles. The accused was arrested while endeavouring to make off with the spindles concealed in his clothing. Narayen Bhagoo, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF A VERANDAH.—The fall of a verandah is a rather alarming occurrence, especially if there happens to be any one sitting on the verandah at the time of its collapse, or even if it should come down about the ears of any one passing beneath it. There was no one on or under the verandah of a house in the native town belonging to one Gungadass Vrijbookundass when it gave way on Tuesday. But falling, as it did, without any warning, it gave some a good fright and caused a deal of damage in its fall, by knocking down a lamp-post, and destroying a number of telephone wires.

THE PANDHARPUR BRIDGE.—On Sunday last an influential gathering of Nagpada people was held in the hall of Mr. Sitarambao Kumbhar, contractor. Nearly fifty house-owners, representing all classes of the Hindu community, were present. Mr. Narayanrao Ghamande, a well-known Kathekari (preacher) of the deputation, spoke of the troubles and hardships the poor and devout pilgrims undergo while crossing the river Bhima. A committee was appointed to collect funds in aid of the proposed bridge from the whole of the Nagpada Hindu populace, with Mr. Sitarambao, contractor, as their treasurer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair. There were present Drs. Dorabji Hormusji, Dadabhoy Jamasji, E. C. Tookina, P. Lisboa, D. B. Master, N. N. Katruck, A. D. Mody, M. D. Cama, E. S. Bharucha, R. P. Bharucha, B. H. Dantra, H. I. Appoo, R. N. Ranina, Jamnadas Premchand, Atmaram Pandurang, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. N. N. Katruck read a paper on cholera, with observations on 109 cases treated by him as a medical officer of the Municipality during the epidemic of 1883.

CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—The enticing of children away and robbing them is quite a common practice in the native town. The Magistrates have made examples over and over again of such of those mean sneak thieves as have been brought before them for punishment, but they who practise child-robbery would seem to have no fear of the police courts, for cases continue as numerous as ever. Another was reported yesterday. A boy of five years, while playing about in Khetwady, was accosted by some rascal and enticed to go away with him on the promise of getting a kite. On getting the poor child into a quiet spot, he stripped him of his ornaments, which were worth Rs. 9, and left him to find his way home as best he could.

THE PARSEE AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—We have been requested to state that nearly all the orchestra stall tickets of next Saturday's English performance by the Parsee Amateurs have been taken up, and that only about two dozen tickets now remain unsold. Early application should, therefore, be made for these seats at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Steam Press by those who would not like to miss the pleasure which this performance promises to afford to drama-loving people. Many good seats in the dress circle are also still available. Those desirous of seeing the performance at a smaller cost are recommended to secure the one-and-a-half rupee stalls, which are nearly as good as the orchestra stalls, which cost double the price.

MORE MYSTERIOUS THEFTS.—Two more cases of house-breaking in the native town during the temporary absence of the occupants of the houses were reported yesterday. Ruttonsey Davur had occasion on Tuesday to be absent from his house in D'Souza Street between the hours of three and four, and when he returned he found that the lock of his door had been tampered with, and his house entered. A box was forced open, and a large amount of money and jewellery—amounting in all to Rs. 1,169 carried off. The thief is still at large.—The other case occurred on Nowrojee Hill on Monday night, when a room occupied by a man named Luximon Govoondeen was entered. He also had a box containing a number of articles he set much store by, and which he estimated must have been worth Rs. 113. This box was missing when the owner went to look for it. On a search being made, however, he found it, but minus what it had contained. The thief of Luximon's property is also at large.

HINDU FREEDOM AT FONTAINHAS.—A Goa correspondent writes:—The success which suppressed all kinds of demonstrations intended for Rev. da Cunha, the Apostolic Delegate from Ceylon, were appears to have emboldened the Patriarch-Archbishop to deal similarly with the Hindoos. From time immemorial the Hindoos living in Fontainhas (Pangim) have been accustomed to hold a nocturnal procession about the end of September. The Patriarch-Archbishop endeavoured through the Government to forbid the procession, but his Excellency the Governor-General thought it convenient not to interfere with the liberties of his subjects, Hindus they might be, whenever they exercised them unobstructively, and without provoking the breach of public peace. When public spirit has been excited with inflammatory pastorals, and the press is discussing with vehemence and virulence religious, social, and constitutional questions, it is consoling to note that the Governor-General keeps his head cool, and administers the law with fairness and without religious bigotry.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

### SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Eve of St. Luke Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Festival of St. Luke.
7-15 p.m.—Holy Communion.

### BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs. 50 per case of dozen, Half Bottles Rs. 55 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Jervis, Capt, Bo, R A ... f leave, from Kirkee.
Phillips, Lieut, Bo, P ... off leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 15.

Vibart, Major, Bo, R A, off leave from Poona.

OCTOBER 16.

Peile, Major, 2nd (P W O) Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hunter, Surgn, Bo, M S, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Creagh, Major, Beng, 7th D G, from leave to Umballa.
Moore, Lieut, Beng, M S, on leave to Ajmere.
Peile, Major, Bo, 2nd P W O, Grenrs, off leave, to Poona.
Dodd, Surgn, Beng Medical Staff, on duty, with troops to Deolali.
Treherne, Surgn, Beng Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Foster, Lieut, and Adjt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Johnson, Surgn-Major, Beng-Medical Staff, from leave, to Ferozepore.
Lithgow, Beng, M S, to join, to Quetta.
Maycock, Capt, Beng, A P D to rejoin, to Barreilly.
Brannigan, Surg, Beng M S, on duty, to Deolali.

OCTOBER 17.

Brown, Surgn-Major, Beng Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon Lyttleton H Bayley,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 17th October, 1889.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting has been received, and may be seen at Head-quarters. All members wishing to enter are requested to record their names at Head-quarters on or before the 28th instant.

2. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The first Commanding Officer's parade will take place on the 26th instant. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements not later than Friday, the 25th instant.

3. There will be Drill in the Town Hall to-night. Non-Commissioned Officers and Members are requested to attend as there will be drill for trained Volunteers, as well as squad drill for Recruits.

4. Commencing from Saturday, the 19th instant (inclusive) the Range at Coorla will be open on every Monday, Thursday and Saturday until further orders, an Instructor will attend. Ammunition can be obtained on the range.

5. As most stringent orders have been received relative to empty cartridge cases, members are informed that fresh ammunition will not be issued until the empty cases have been returned.

Extract from General Orders.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 14th October 1889.

6. Sergeant John Dollin, 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, is appointed 1st Class Sergeant Instructor, in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and transferred to the unattached list, with effect from 10th October 1889.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. A. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, October 17th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
This day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.—Instructions at Head quarters.
Friday 6-30 a.m.—Squad drill in rear of the Town Hall.

2. On Saturday, the 19th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the heavy guns. Dress:—Uniform, and helmets, without ball, badge, or chin-chain. All members are requested to attend.

3. Members are requested to apply at once to the Pay-Masters, for orders for the new pattern uniforms, sanctioned by Government, also forage caps.

4. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting, to be held at Poona, can be seen at head-quarters.

5. Leave of absence is granted as follows:—Lieut. J. C. Branson to the 30th November 1889; and Gunner G E Le Maistre, 6 months from the 11th inst.

By Order.
L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut. and
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 7th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant C B Templar, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

24th Punjab Infantry—2nd Lieutenant S H Climo, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Lieutenant O C Williamson, Royal Artillery, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to No 14 Battery, Eastern Division (late 9-1 Eastern Division), Royal Artillery, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Under instructions from the Director General Medical Staff, Deputy Surgeon-General J Landale, M D, Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service has expired, is directed to proceed to England on being relieved of the administrative medical charge of the Quetta district.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant A C de L Joly deLotbiniere, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Karachi Defence Division to the Murree Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant R E Picton-Jones, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Aden Defence Division.

Simla, Oct. 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Captain T A H Davies, to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain S K Harries, who has resigned the appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant T C MacK T Hogg, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 29th Punjaub Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, vice Schlesinger on leave.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant E Brandreth, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

16th Lucknow Regiment.—Lieutenant L M Bell, supernumerary on the establishment, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Woodcock, transferred to the 29th Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental examination.

Lieut J O'B Minogue, 2nd Battalion Munster Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer passed the colloquial examination in the Parvatiya language on the 10th September 1889:

Captain A R Martin, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Standards noted against their names, agreeably to Section 24, Army Regulations, India, Volume II:

Higher Standard in Persian—Lt P T A Spence, Bengal S C. Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lt H W A Marson, and Lieut L N Leeds, Bengal S C. Lieut F W Hallowes, Border Regiment, probationer Bengal S C, 2nd Lt J M Camilleri, East York Regiment, probationer Bengal S C. Higher Standard in Bengali—Surgeon G Jameson, MB, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned passed the examination in Burmese by the Lower Standard on the 6th November 1888: Corporal W. Shuter, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Royal Engineers.—With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant E H Bland, R E, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Military Works Department.—Major J F Garwood, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters of the Inspecter General of Military Works.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major W B Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, is extended for three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain W D B Fenton, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.—Lieutenant E Bell, for six months, on medical certificate.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, delicious Re-constituting Wine, per dozen Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, October 12.)

With effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr J Westland, CSI, the Honourable J W Quinton, CSI, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend A W R Quinlan, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th September last.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India Department, with effect from the 22nd June 1889, vice Mr F R Mallet, retired:

Mr C L Griesbach, 1st Grade Deputy Superintendent, to be Superintendent.

Mr R D Oldham, officiating 1st Grade Deputy Superintendent, is confirmed in that Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr A Simson as in temporary charge of the Consulate for Denmark at Calcutta.

Mr J H Twigg, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Divison, is appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent at Benares, with effect from the 18th September 1889, and during the absence on leave of Mr J J F Lumsden, or until further orders.

Surgeon W W Webb, MB, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years.

Assistant-Surgeon Sahib Ditta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Karnal, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, with effect from the 31st July 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon W W Webb, MB, or until further orders.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department.

Consequent on the confirmation of Major E L Durand, C B, in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 25th May 1889—

Major D Robertson, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class (seconded), to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class, seconded.

Mr H S Barnes, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Mr Barnes will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Major E A Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, reverts from substantive *pro tempore* to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain M J Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant W C R Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts from substantive *pro tempore* to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W H Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Captain Cornish will continue to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieutenant J Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieutenant W C R Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant Stratton will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts from substantive pro tempore to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Erskine will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts from substantive pro tempore to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The services of Mr A P Pennell, Officiating Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr H G H Keene.

Mr R A Gamble, Bo C S, is appointed to officiate as an Enrolled Officer in this Department, and is posted to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W E F Burlton, Bengal S C., 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 2nd October 1889.

The tenure of the appointment of Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad by Major R A Gilchrist, Bengal S C, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is extended to the 1st April 1890.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Replete with every home comfort, nearest to H. E. the Governor's Palace and the Roay Gardens, facing west; beautiful grounds.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent PARSEE GODOWN-KEEPER. Only those experienced in Produce need apply with testimonials, stating salary, to "G," care of this office.

FOR BUSINESS.—REQUIRED a SHROFF, European or Native, who can deal or advance money on good and new ou-standings. 9 per cent. interest and ½ per cent. commission for going concern of about Rs. 25,000.—Address "A B C," care of this paper.

TO LET, FIRST FLOOR and HALF FLAT of Third Floor of ADELAIDE HOUSE, near Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway. Apply VIDA, on premises.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS No. 1, at Rs. 3 per 100; superior Ceylon Tea, at Re. 1-5 per lb.; and Fresh Ground Mokha Coffee, at Re. 1-4 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. Price list on application. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FANS! FANS!! Rare Novelties at wonderfully Cheap Prices. Every one that has seen them say they are best value for money.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

ICES, ICES, four different kinds daily; Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 1 annaa.

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FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

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NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

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TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

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ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.—Beautiful suits of apartments, having the westerly breeze on all sides, are available at moderate terms.

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FOR SALE (owner returning to Europe), AMERICAN ORGAN, 18 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 260. Can be seen at W. H. Rothwell's, 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, after the 20th October, 1889.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

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27, MEDOW STREET, OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona

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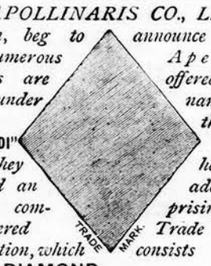
*The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.




*This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

*Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold to-day at 3 p.m., at Meadow street below the D. M. Petit's Office English and country-built Landaus, broughams, mail-phaetons Victorias &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 17, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.
2 „ white flannel.
6 „ „ ground prints.
1 case coloured cotton tweed.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ grey shirtings.
1 case indiarubber tooth-combs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 17, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF very valuable immoveable Property at Girgaum Back Road.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, this day THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Laljee Kalchra and Nundoo Dewjee, the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 25th day of April, 1888, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thuker Goverdhundas Damodur, the following property, subject to a prior mortgage, dated 10th January 1888, and made between the said Goverdhundas Damodur of the one part and Messrs. Canjee Purbut & Co., of the other part, for Rs. 7,000:—All the piece of parcel of land, together with the messuages, dwelling houses, bungalows and chawls standing thereon, situate and fronting on the south side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2918 and 3425, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 and 1 to 10, 15, 152, 156, and 158, containing by admeasurement 5,371 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Sadanund Chintamon and Joshi Bhawani Shunker, on the west by the property of Sadanund Crushnajee and Mahadew Chimnajee Apte, on the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on the south by the property of Sadanund Chintamon:—

The said indenture of mortgage of the 25th day of April, 1888, is executed by the said Thucker Goverdandas Damodur both in his personal capacity and also as one of the executors of the will of the late Damodur Madowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 17, 1889.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

THE decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London, which we noticed last evening, was recovered yesterday, and the quotation is again 97¼. The advance in the price of Bar Silver to 43d. per oz., reported through private channels on Monday, is now tardily confirmed by Reuter, and other media advise no further change. Rupee Securities were unaltered yesterday in each denomination; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¼. Four extra lakhs of Bills on Calcutta and a lakh of Wire Transfers were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 1s. 4 15-16d. respectively, these rates showing an advance of 1-16d. in the former, and 1-32d. in the latter, compared with the extra sales made last Friday, and an improvement of 3-32d. in both as against the regular allotments last week. French Rentes remained at 86½, but Exchange on London was 2 centimes higher, at francs 25·24½.

The Wheat Market was steady; but London quotations came quite unaltered. Spot Soft White in Liverpool, however, was 2d. per cental dearer. In Mincing Lane Linseed was quiet and Rapeseed flat with little doing, but no change is reported in arrival rates for any description.

Another drop of 1-16d. in Mid.-American Cotton took place in Liverpool yesterday, and the spot price thus reached 6¼d. per lb.; but in Surats there was no further change. American arrivals were 1-32d. lower for the nearest deliveries, and 1-64d. down in all the more distant positions. The total sales were only 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, and the market closed quiet all round. The imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, the spot price declined 1-16 cent, say to 10 9-16 cents. The rate for October Futures which left off on Monday at 10-45 cents, is not, given, but the rate for January is quoted at 10-17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were heavy at 62,000 bales, and give the following comparison with the arrivals for the two previous years in the corresponding day, the totals also comparing as undernoted:—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ... ... | 62,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| Three days' do ..... | 167,000 | 148,000 | 157,000 |
| Since 1st September ... | 1,150,990 | 891,000 | 1,338,000 |

Although the tone of our local market has remained quiet, and the amount of business has been small, there has been rather more enquiry to-day from local spinners, though no return of demand for forward contracts from exporters, and over 1,000 bales of ready stuff are reported to have changed hands on about the level of previous rates, consisting of a few hundred bales each of Wadwan at Rs. 185-94; Dharwar at Rs. 207; Nugger at Rs. 185-90; and a little Bengal, at Rs. 192½ per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged in value for all descriptions; a small business only is passing, and the former market may be called steady, and the latter firm at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 621 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 14,123 cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 2,494 „ |
| Rapeseed ..... | 4,151 „ |
| Gingelly ..... | 1,285 „ |
| Groundnuts ..... | 802 „ |
| Castor Seed ..... | 4,162 „ |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A large business is reported by the Austrian Lloyd line in Cotton for December shipment at 35s. per ton payable at par; and more business has been done for Antwerp, at 21s. 6d. per ton. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool, Cotton | 22s. 6d. | Wheat, &c. | 21s. 3d. per ton. |
| London „ | 22s. 6d. | „ 20s. | „ |
| Hull „ | 22s. 8d. | „ 22s. | „ |
| Dunkirk „ | 22s. 6d. | „ 22s. 6d. | „ |
| Havre „ | 23s. 9d. (nom) | „ 22s. 6d. (nom) | „ |
| Antwerp „ | 23s. 9d. | „ 22s. 6d. | „ |
| Marseilles „ | 22s. 6d. | „ 21s. 3d. | „ |
| Genoa „ | 22s. 6d. | „ 20s. to 21s. 3d. | „ |
| Trieste & V. „ | 35s. (at ex. 2s.) | „ 30s. (at ex. 2s.) | „ |

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday evening's final rates, but has closed a shade easier, and it is doubtful if the forward remittance rates of yesterday could now be obtained. For ready we still quote as before, but rates are somewhat uncertain, pending the receipt of advices to-morrow as to the allotment of Council drafts. A moderate business has been done in Bank remittance at yesterday's closing rates; but we hear of very few Merchants' Bills having come out. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ... | 1s. 4 15-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 4 7-16d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight. ... | 1s. 4 9-16d. | „ |
| Credits do. ..... | 1s. 4 23-32d. | „ |
| Francs do. ..... | 1·76. | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained quiet but steady at yesterday's rates, 99¾ being still the price for Fours for cash, with the next and November accounts quoted at 99¼ and 99, respectively. For 4½ per cents. 102¾ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has continued in much demand; but Manockjee Petit and Luckmidas Khimji shares are Rs. 2½ lower, owing to "bear" sales. In Press shares, Berar, New Indian, and Volkart, are Rs. 3½ to Rs. 5 per share higher than yesterday at our quotations. Miscellaneous shares are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 980 per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 16.—The depression in the south west of the Bay yesterday has advanced across the Coast between Madras and Masulipatam. The barometer has hence fallen in the Peninsula, but it has risen in Northern India. The depression apparently is shallow, as the fall due to it is nowhere large; it is greatest at Cuddapah and Kurnool, where it slightly exceeds one-tenth of an inch. The centre of depression is probably little to the north of Cuddapah. This morning pressure continues very deficient in Malabar, Konkan, and the adjacent sea area. General rain has fallen over the Peninsula south of latitude 16. Cuddapah and Madras report four inches; Kurnool Bellary, Rajamundry, Calicut, Trevandrum and Karwar over one inch. Some heavy local rain in Burmah, where Rangoon and Moulmein have received two inches. Depression in Madras is giving moderately strong winds, and will continue to give general rain to the south and centre of the Peninsula, but is otherwise not important.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point-Penang cable still interrupted.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th Oct. 1889.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ..... | 16 | 6 | 54 | ... | 44 |
| Suez ..... | 16 | 6 | 38 | 1 | 17 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 16th Oct. 1889.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | 1 | 19 | ... | 4 |
| „ Kurrachee ... | ... | 20 | ... | 1 |
| „ Madras ... ... | 2 | 17 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81·1 |

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·3 |
| 10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 85·1 |
| 2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88·1 |
| 4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88·1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAVELOCK—October 8, at Bankura, Bengal, the wife of George Broadfoot Havelock, Esq. District Superintendent, Police (son of late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, Bart., K.C.B., of a son.
MARSHALL—October 12, at "Warshington House," Randall's Road, Madras, the wife of T. E. Marshall, of a daughter.
MEIKLEJOHN—October 10, at Chikmagalur, the wife of G. F. Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, of a son.
TAYLOR—October 14, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. W. Taylor, Lawrence Asylum Press, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TATE-WHITE—October 3, at St. Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev. W. G. Barry, Chaplain, Alan Edmondson Tate, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, third son of the Rev. Charles R. Tate, B.D., Rector of Trent, Somerset, to Zaidee, third daughter of Frank White, Esq. of the Widenings, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

DEATH.

HALDANE—October 3, at Delhi, of heart disease, Julia Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the late Major Radcliffe Haldane, B.S.C.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1889.


SIR CHARLES DILKE'S recent attempt in the *Fortnightly Review* to disparage the Madras and Bombay Armies has been replied to in the pages of the same periodical by a competent authority in the person of a Bombay officer, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Vieux Moustache." We in India are in a position to estimate Sir Charles Dilke's unquestionably honest but hasty and imperfect criticism precisely for what it is worth. The Bombay Army is not as a military force the contemptible body that might be supposed by strangers after reading Sir Charles Dilke's comments. Against the opinion of the "seven or eight distinguished" anonymities referred to in the article, "Vieux Moustache" quotes that of Lord Napier of Magdala and the Duke of Cambridge, who, after inspecting the Malta contingent, expressed his opinion that a Bombay infantry regiment—the twenty-sixth—was "the best set-up and steadiest of all the native corps from India." But the defence of the Bombay Army put forward by "Vieux Moustache" does not rest on an expression of opinion, even the highest. He justly points to the part taken by the soldiers of this Presidency in the campaigns of the past few years. "The 1st Grenadiers," he says, "may well look back with pride to their share in the Maiwand fight, as also the 28th at Kandahar, and in Egypt when they covered the 17th Bengal Infantry when surprised. The generals in Egypt in 1882 and 1885 did not think as does Sir Charles Dilke, while Major-General White had 'the highest opinion' of the Bombay regiments under him for 'efficiency' and 'discipline.'" No better test of the Bombay sepoy from a physical point of view could have been afforded than Sir Robert Sandeman's expedition to Kharan and Panjgur, and the inadequately recognised operations in the Zhob Valley. "Vieux Moustache" reminds us that a wing of an enfeebled Bombay regiment acted as Sir R. Sandeman's escort from Quetta to Sind in winter—up the Moola Pass towards Kelat—thence west into the deserts of Baluchistan during January and February, returning to Quetta in March 1884—a five months' journey without a casualty. The story he tells about a Bombay regiment in the Zhob district is worth reproducing. This regiment with an abnormally low sick list was, to the surprise of almost everyone in the expedition, declared unfit for service. "On inquiry it turned out that the medical officer recommended, as the men would be required to march and camp in bitterly cold weather, that they be provided with flannel drawers. The principal medical officer from Bengal had never known of such a request being made before, and was said to have expressed an opinion that such a regiment was unfit for service. The regiment went, was none the worse for its winter march in nothing but cotton knickerbockers as nether garments, and on being brigaded with the 4th Punjab Infantry envied them their overcoats of sheepskin. During a pause in the expedition the sick were sent back to the base." And who were its sick, the delicate, helpless creatures from Western India? No; they were, we are told, a fraction of the comfortably-clothed Sikhs and Punjabees. Sir Charles Dilke does not assert—he would be very foolish to do so—that the martial races of Northern India will not likely prove a match for Russian or, for the matter of that, any other European soldiers. That being granted, what does he say to "Vieux Moustache's" perfectly justifiable contention that "the Mahratta, the Rajput, and the Jat are, in pluck and endurance, the equals of the tribes mentioned, and inferior to only some of them in physique." Of such castes, he informs us, his own corps to a great extent consists, one fairly typical of a Bombay regiment, not thought by the authorities by any means the best. Sir Charles Dilke, before he again rushes into print, should not confine his inquiries to those who are biassed against the Bombay Army, or who knew it only in the more or less remote past. In one of his articles he expressed some apprehension with regard not only to the Bombay sepoys, but to their European officers. The "feeling that they will not be allowed to see service is beginning," he feared, "to produce its natural result." We do not believe that there is any widespread feeling of the kind throughout the service in this Presidency. Even in present circumstances the Bombay officer, though he occasionally has to complain of the undue share of the loaves and fishes given to his Bengal brother, is not altogether out of the running. It may surprise Sir Charles Dilke to learn that, excluding Abyssinia, 82 per cent. of the officers of the Bombay Staff Corps holding the rank of captain have been on active service.

Through the courtesy of the editor of the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Charles Dilke was enabled to publish a rejoinder to "Vieux Moustache's" communication in the same number. But we cannot congratulate him on having successfully dealt with the facts put forward with so much moderation and so effectively by his opponent. Whether he went out of his way or not to attack the Bombay Army is of little consequence. The fact remains that he did attack the Bombay Army, and in a manner that does not say much either for his accuracy or judgment. He is now pleased to say of the Bombay Army that he thinks it a force admirable in its discipline; excellent for use in civil discord, or in purely Asiatic wars. While, moreover, he goes on to say, "I have given it as my opinion that the infantry of the Bombay Army could not safely be put in the field against the Russians, I have felt myself bound to make the same admission with regard to the Madras infantry and a portion of the infantry of the Bengal service." He ignores the argument that the Mahratta, the Rajput, and the Jat are in the main equal to the Goorkha, the Punjabi, and the Pathan, and while he makes exceptions in the case of the Bengal Army, he unequivocably and unreservedly condemns the whole of the Bombay infantry. He would have shown more courage by confessing that he had been misled into making a sweeping charge against the army of Western India. On the contrary, he shows his contempt for Rajput, Jat, and Mahratta by expressing what he fears is the "unanimous opinion of all who know the Russian Army in Central Asia," that "the greater portion of our native infantry could not be used against it, and that infantry of the Goorkha, Afridi, and Pathan races only, with a portion of our Sikhs and Punjab Mahomedans, should be counted on as thoroughly efficient for such service." He hopes by what he has already written on the subject, and what he intends writing shortly "with more detail" to give the *coup de grace* to the Presidency army system, which, it seems, is only kept alive at this moment by Viscount Cross's perversity in thinking that legislation is required to put an end to it, and that Indian "legislation of any kind involves a large demand upon Parliamentary time." Does Sir Charles Dilke think that when the separate military commands cease to exist, that the Native Army throughout India will consist entirely of Goorkhas, Afridis, and Pathans, with a sprinkling of "our Sikhs and Punjab Mahomedans." If he does, he is a sanguine man. If the amalgamated Indian Army, which Sir Charles Dilke hopes to see when Lord Cross is no longer Secretary of State, is to be entirely composed of the selected races which he specifies it will be exposed to the taunt levelled at the British cavalry that it is very fine but it is so few! Numbers and drill and careful preparation decide modern wars, not the physique of picked regiments. The strength of India in a contest with a great military power will lie in the inexhaustible masses which she can draw upon to supply the waste of war, so frightful in itself. If once the mischievous idea gets hold of the public mind that only a few regiments of picked Indian troops can be relied upon in a war with Russia the arrogance of the Northern Power will know no bounds. But the Russian War Office will think twice, and three times, before precipitating a collision with a well-organised military India disposing of the inexhaustible legions which can be drawn from a population of two and fifty millions. From these need must be deducted the unwarlike Bengalis; of the rest soldiers can be made by discipline, by which we mean not merely the discipline of the barrack yard, but the fire discipline of actual war. Sir Charles Dilke apologises if he has unnecessarily hurt the feelings of officers connected with the Southern infantry. His apologies, however, ought rather to be addressed to the sepoys, whose good name and reputation he has indiscriminately and unwarrantably assailed. It is natural, perhaps, that a man who has occupied so high a position in the political world should imagine himself competent to instruct less fortunate individuals on every subject under the sun; but Sir Charles Dilke would do well, when dealing with subjects about which he necessarily must be imperfectly acquainted, to discuss them with a reasonable amount of modesty. The fact, he mentions, that his "own mother was born in a Madras camp" is highly interesting, no doubt, from a biographical point of view, but it hardly entitles him to set up as a military critic of the Indian Armies.

THE introduction of civilized modes of life into New Guinea has had an effect which has doubtless been anticipated. It is not yet a year since Letters Patent annexing the territory were gazetted, and the efforts of the Administrator to induct the inhabitants into conditions of life entirely strange to them, were certain to produce some friction. As a telegram announced yesterday, the Administrator, Dr. Macgregor, sought to apprehend the murderers of two whites, when the natives rose to protect their countrymen. Four of Dr. Macgregor's party were killed, and eleven wounded, by the natives in their resistance. What punishment was inflicted on the other side, is not specified, though the probabilities are it was heavy. Ten years ago very little of that portion of the island which is now British territory, was known, and portions of the coast only had been explored by Europeans. The inhabitants are mostly Malays, and partly a negro race, whilst some tribes, such as the Mafors, are said to have Caucasian affinities. The island is not of any very great service to England, but its close proximity to Queensland rendered its annexation desirable. For a long time the Colonial Office adopted a shilly-shallying policy in regard to it. It had been annexed in 1883 by the Government of Queensland, but the proceeding was repudiated by the Colonial Office again in 1884, by Mr. Romilly, but, the act was declared to be informal. Again "some sort of protectorate" was declared, but the Home Government and Queensland were unable to agree until there was some probability of the territory being utilised by a foreign country as a convict settlement. This expedited matters, and though the Letters Patent were dated October 30, 1888, the island was taken possession of on September 1st, and a government of three members was established—Dr. Macgregor, C.M.G., being Administrator; Mr. Basil H. Thompson, Private Secretary; and Mr. Anthony Musgrave, Colonial Secretary. The territory measures about 88,000 square miles in area—about half as large again as England—with a small population, the number of which is at present unascertained, but which from all accounts are in a very degraded condition. All tropical trees and fruit grow abundantly. The country is hardly fit for European settlers, although, no doubt, many will be attracted, as its resources are developed and the inland hills become accessible. Almost all we know of the interior at present is derived from missionaries, who appear by their own reports to have been fairly successful.

AN explosion, which is reported to have occurred in Staffordshire yesterday, brings the total of lives lost in collieries within the past six weeks to a hundred and fifty, some sixty more than the total of the whole of last year. Bentilee Colliery at Longton, the scene of yesterday's disaster, is about twelve miles north of Stafford, and like all mines in the North Staffordshire coal-field has been singularly free from casualties for several years past. This, if the surmises of the colliery engineers prove true, will almost equal in intensity the explosions of two or three years ago in the Rhondda Valley or the disasters at Seaham Harbour and Trimdon in the Durham coal-field a few years earlier. The Staffordshire fields do not yield what is known as fiery coal, and during last year there was not an accident of any kind in the Midland Counties, which was attended with fatal results. The coal-hewer, as a rule, is not only the most fearless but also improvident as well as the most careless of men, and it is indisputable that he is in most cases answerable for the accidents which befal him. If the cause of the disaster at Penicuik, six weeks ago be ever ascertained, will in all probability be found to have been traceable to neglect. When the last mail left the shafts there still remained closed, and sixty bodies were still unrecovered. Last year's records of accidents commenced with the St. Helen's (Cumberland) explosion when thirty lives were lost in Durham County. In East Scotland two men were killed by explosions of fire damp and thirty-three injured. All these were due to carelessness, for the District Inspector asserts that the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the men to use safety lamps. In the Liverpool and Manchester districts there were three explosions, but only one fatality was caused. In the West of Scotland there were twenty-four non-fatal explosions, but one other in which one fatality occurred and thirty-five persons were injured. In the Midland District, which includes Longton several slight explosions occurred, and these were declared to be due to carelessness or inattention to the rules of the mine. With all the appliances and daily published colliery warnings it is almost inexplicable that casualties are so frequent. It is lamentable too that greater precautions with regard to the firing of shots and the exposure of naked lights are not observed, precautions which, the Government Inspectors of Mines repeatedly point out, furnish the best possible safeguard for the mine and the miner.

WE are desired to state that one-eighth per cent. commission will be allowed to any person tendering for not less than one lakh of the new instalment of the Tansa Loan, for which tenders are to be received by Mr. Ollivant on Monday next.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday the question of fireworks sellers in Bombay was incidentally raised. Mr. Kabrajee said that in some of the most crowded streets every other shop had fireworks exposed for sale. He said that this could not but be a possible source of danger and suggested that the number of licenses issued should be curtailed. The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the Magistrates were really the persons to blame, for when a Municipal Inspector charged a principal offender with selling fireworks without a license, the Magistrates generally discharged the accused with a warning instead of making an example of him. As long as this was the case it was useless prosecuting the men and so they did not care if licenses were refused them. A member remarking that the police ought to take cognizance of these cases, the Commissioner said that the Police were overworked as it was. The Chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, resigned the Chairmanship as he could not attend regularly.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the steamers of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steam Navigation Company being placed provisionally for one year on the same footing as the steamers of the P. & O. and certain other companies in respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their furlough or leave out of India by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India, provided they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

A *Pioneer's* telegram from near Chaman gives the following account of the death of Lieutenant Harris, R.E., that on the night of the 11th, Lieutenant Harris, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Rooke, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and six sowars pursued a Pathan who had stolen a mule. Lieutenant Harris fired at but missed the Pathan, who shot his pursuer dead. Lieutenant Rooke then came up to the murderer, fired and also missed, and the Pathan fired and wounded Lieutenant Rooke in the neck. Some of the sowars then cut down and captured the ruffian, bringing him into the camp. Lieutenant Harris was buried on Sunday. Lieutenant Owen relieves Lieutenant Rooke, whose wound is progressing satisfactorily.

WHEN the question arose of taking the soldier's ball-ammunition from him with a view to preventing suicide and murder, the Indian Press, remarks a contemporary, gave unanimous support to the military authorities in the orders which were passed. The latest returns show that the best results have followed, the diminution in crime having been most remarkable. The reduction in 1887-88 over 1886-87 was as follows:—Suicide, 17; murder, 16; attempt at murder, 4; attempt at suicide, 10; total 47 cases. Again in the current year the reduction has been 25. We have thus a total reduction of 72 cases in two years. To put the figures in another way: there were 110 cases under the four heads in 1886-

# TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

## COMMISSARIAT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Painful revelations have come to light in Russia in consequence of a sudden universal inspection of the Army food and forage depôts.

In most cases enquired into the quality of both food and forage was inferior to requirements and the quantity below that shown on the returns.

The Inspector of Military Flour Mills has been placed under arrest.

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Colonel Harman Graham, 5th Lancers, has been gazetted a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for conspicuous gallantry on the Gold Coast.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

## APPREHENDED LOSS OF NINETY LIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A fearful explosion occurred at the Bentilee Colliery at Longton this morning.

Ninety miners were entombed, and are believed to have been killed.

No hope of their being taken out alive is entertained by the colliery engineers.

## THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The following resolutions will be moved at the Bengal Provincial Conference to-morrow. They were passed at a preliminary meeting of delegates held to-day :

1. That the Conference desires to record its deep sense of gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for his declaration to widen the scope of Legislative Council by conceding the right of interpellation as regards domestic matters, and of the discussion of the Budget whether a new taxation is proposed or not. The Conference is of opinion that no further time should be lost in constituting councils upon partially representative basis, and that no reform would be accepted as satisfactory which did not recognise the elective system in the constitution of reformed councils, as recognized by Lord Dufferin.

2. That the Conference records its deep sense of gratitude to Messrs. Samuel Smith, W. Caine, and other Members of Parliament for their efforts to reform the Abkari system, and place it on sound satisfactory footing.

3. That the Conference is deeply grateful to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the abolition of the outstill system in several important districts ; and having regard also to the result of the debate in the House of Commons on the recent declaration of Lord Cross, and the deliberately-expressed opinion of the Secretary of State in the despatch of April last year, that central distillery system is preferable to outstill where the population is large, and adequate means exist for supervising distillery arrangement. The Conference also hopes that no time will be lost in abolishing the outstill system throughout the province, and as an extension of the principle of Local Self-Government, on which depends the moral and material interests of the people, the Conference is of opinion that the principle of local option should be fully recognised in the administration of the province.

## A NEW RAILWAY OPENED TO TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The Patiala-Chatinda Railway was opened to raffic by the Maharaja of Patiala yesterday.

## THE MARCH-PAST AT MURIDKI.

It is now settled that all the Punjab States will send their selected Cavalry Regiments for the march-past at Muridki.

## THE INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

The Select Committee on the Indian Railway Bill begins work at Calcutta in December next. Measures will probably be passed early in March.

## THE NEW CANTONMENT ACT.

A committee consisting of the Judge-Advocate-General, Captain Temple, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department will shortly assemble to frame the necessary rules and regulations under the new Cantonment Act.

## THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

One point which has to be considered in connection with the Indian Factory Act is whether it will be advisable to grant four optional holidays monthly, operatives being allowed to work or not on such days as they might choose.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Mails for Persian Gulf close here at 11-20 Thursday, 17th inst.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 7-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been steady. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5 1½ |
| 8¼ „ „ | 6 4 |
| 40s Mule Twist | 9½ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account | 97¼ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 86½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 67¼ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 70¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¼ |
| Bar Silver | 43d. |

At the Berlin Academy of Sciences, a communication from Mr. Edison was read respecting the use of electricity as a means of inflicting capital punishment. He is of opinion that an alternative current will cause death without pain, but he adduces no experimental evidence in support of that contention. The matter was referred to the Medical Section of the Academy, which is to have the assistance of M. Marcel Desprez, the electrician, in drawing up a report on the subject. Mr. W. H. Preece's remarks before the British Association on the subject of electricity as a means for the execution of criminals, to the effect that the reports in the American newspapers of deaths due to shocks received from electric wries have been found on investigation to be nonsense, has aroused considerable attention in American. There is scarcely a day, it is urged, on which such deaths are not reported on undisputed evidence, the victims usually being men employed in repairing or stringing electric wires upon poles. Throughout New York the number of such deaths on record since electric lighting became common, is between fifty and a hundred.

## THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 14.

So much rain had fallen on Wednesday night that Thursday's tennis had to fall through. The races, too, seemed likely to be a failure, but contrary to expectation, and as a very pleasing surprise, the afternoon turned out most agreeable. The course must have been heavy after so much rain, and rather told on the horses.

First Race.—"The Grand Annual of Rs. 300."—For all horses. 1 mile over 6 flights of hurdles. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone 7lb. Winners of hurdle races, to which Rs. 100 were added, to carry once 4lb., twice 7lb., oftener 1st one extra. Horses that had not won a hurdle race, to which Rs. 100 were added prior to 1st May 1889, allowed 7lb.

Mr Jones' Darkie, 10st 11lb, ..... 1

Second Race.—"Mudhol Purse of Rs. 300."—All ponies 13st. 3lb., and under. Distance, ½ mile Weights for class and inches raised 1st. Winner. once 4lb., oftener 10lb. extra. Maidens allowed 7lb.

Mr Derington's Kingskey, 9st 4lb, D Greenhaugh... 1
Mr Dale's Greymorn, 10st 7lb, Mr DeLisle..... 2
Mr S A W's Pioneer, 10st 7lb, Mr Locke..... 3
Mr Jone's Judge, 9st 5lb, Mr Wilkinson..... 0
Mr Vallentin's Sutlej, 9st 13lb, Capt Stisted ..... 0
Mr Brocklehurst's Bluestocking, 9st 9lb, Capt. Richard ..... 0
Dada Tirnee's Lukshmee, 8st 10lb, Tuljiram..... 0

Kingskey first, Greymorn second, and Pioneer third. A good race.

Third Race.—"The Southern Mahratta Cup, Rs. 1,000."—All ponies 13st. 2lb. and under. Five furlongs. Weight for class and inches, winners of Rs. 500 added money (handicaps included) to carry once 5lb., twice 10lb., oftener 1st. extra. The winner of any race or handicap, to which Rs. 1,000 were added, to carry a special extra penalty of 5lb. for each such race won.

H H Aga Junghi Shah's Success, 9st, D Greenhaugh 1
Mr S A W's Miskin, 8st 13lb, Mr Locke..... 2
Mr Kook's Tomtit, 8st 2lb, Stuffy ..... 3
Capt Stisted's Jack o'Lantern, 9st 6lb, Owner ..... 0
Mr Farmer's Swift, 9st 3lb..... 0
Mr Farmer's Faras, 9st 4lb..... 0

A very good race. Success first, Miskin second, and Tomtit third.

Fourth Race.—"The Kurundwad Plate."—All Arabs. Distance 1 mile. Weight for age raised 21 lb., winners once 4 lb., twice 7 lb., oftener 10 lb. extra. Maiden allowed 4 lb., of the day 7 lb.

H H Aga Junghi Shah's Sweet William, 10st, Pilajee ..... 1
Mr Dale's Heliotrope, 9st 5lb, Capt Stisted ..... 2
Mr Kook's Darn, 10st 4lb..... 0
The Chief of Mudhol's Mint Master, 9st 12lb, Mr Locke ..... 0
H H Aga Junghi Shah's Narrow Escape, 9st 10lb ... 0
Mr Farmer's Viceroy, 10st 7lb, W Greenhaugh..... 0

The start was very troublesome, and about half-way home Narrow Escape came down, his rider endeavoured to remount, but the horse made off, and was not captured for some time. The excitement of the natives was amusingly intense at this fracas. Sweet William came in first, Heliotrope second.

Fifth Race.—"The Polo Stakes."—Rs. 199. Distance 3 furlongs. Weight 13st. 3lb., to carry 12st. 3lb. allowed for every ½ inch under. All polo ponies 13st. 3lb. and under that have been regularly played with the Belgaum and Bellary Polo Clubs for at least two months prior to the meeting, and that have never won a race to which Rs. 100 were added.

Mr G Harcourt's Spurfowl 12st, Mr Macgregor ..... 1
Mr Cooke Hurle's Caliph, 11st 8lb, Capt Stisted..... 2
Capt MacLaughlin's Minting, 11st 2lb, Mr Locke ... 3

This was an exciting race. Spurfowl came first, Caliph second, and Minting third. Heavy rain fell later in the evening. The S. L. I. Mess Ball was a very good one. The decorations and all arrangements had been very carefully attended to.

Friday seemed to draw pretty fair, and the cricket teams went up to the Gymkhana at 11 a.m.; but hardly as they arrived at the field when a small deluge came down, and all chance of cricket had to be abandoned. The weather all through "the week" was as capricious as possible, rain invariably coming down in torrents at unexpected and awkward moment. In fact, the weather has spoilt the whole season.

## HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

In the career of most sportsmen incidents, both grave and humorous, constantly occur, which proves the celebrated saying that the unexpected generally happens.

It has been my custom for many years to possess a panther trap for the extirpation of that animal ; the beast is so cunning, and so often interferes with the pursuit of his royal relative, the tiger, by meddling with the young buffaloes, which were never intended for a pard's palate, that any artifice to circumvent him I hold to be legal from a sporting point of view.

A few years ago I fixed my trap near a village on the Rajputana line, and my shikaree looked after it. His reputation for bravery had been sustained up to date by a curly moustache and ferocious appearance, albeit his nerves had never been severely tried in action. His perilous duties consisted in putting the goat into the holy of holies, attaching the bait to the hook, surrounding the cage with thorns (except at the door), and watching events at home. On a sultry evening in June at sunset, he proceeded to his task. The cage was about 400 yards from the village, the herds of cattle and goats had all returned for their night's rest, somehow or other what with miscellaneous whiffs from hookas of the passers-by, and a general wish to chatter, the shikaree's task had been delayed; but the shadows of evening reminded my faithful retainer, by name Bahadur Sing, that no more time was to be lost : accordingly, having fixed the door, he entered the cage, and lodged the unfortunate goat in his limited chamber, giving him a bite on the ear, as he closed the door, to cause an alarm and bleat and challenge to any roaming panther on the hills. The shikaree next put the meat on the hook. But, alas ! in doing so, on account of the semi-darkness, he fumbled and unfastened the catch outside the cage, and the ponderous door, which weighed two hundredweight, fell with an ominous crash : the goat still suffering from the pain of the bite, became vociferous, and the shikaree did all he could to *sumjao* him, and keep him quiet in vain, and having failed to make the door open, the man howled aloud for help. The wary villagers thinking that the panther had actually attacked the man discreetly closed their ears and doors to all entreaty, and the night came on. I happened to be at the village early in the morning, and what was my surprise to hear the yells of the shikaree in the cage. I released him, and the curl had left his moustache, and he wore a subdued look. He stated (with what truth I could not tell, as the ground was stony), that all night long the panther had paraded round the trap, and had actually removed some of the thorns, and made grabs at him through the bars, necessitating his condensing himself in a far corner. I tried to soothe the crushed Bahadur in vain, and told him that he must have dreamt these things, but "no," he said, "my heart has been dried up during this terrible night, and from this day forth I shall *keti karo*, and so he did."

Oct. 16. FELIX.

The relatives of the Hon'ble Sir Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan have recesved a letter from London, dated the 20th ultimo in which the Nawab gives a favourable account of of his journey with a brief sketch of the city of Paris, where he stayed a week and was greatly delighted with the Exhibition. He left Paris and arrived in London on the 14th September. Here the climate does not appear to have agreed with him, as on arrival he was slightly indisposed. France, he said, was about the prettiest place he had ever seen. As regards London, he says, the place could be better seen than described. Her Majesty the Queen, he says, is at present in Scotland. He has written to Lord Cross, and on receipt of a reply intends going to Scotland. It would seem that the Nawab is endeavouring to obtain an audience of the Queen through Lord Cross. He has, he writes, seen a few of the Indian officials, but most of them are out in the country just now. He has not yet seen Sir Charles Aitchison, but is very anxious to do so as soon as possible.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The cricket season in Bombay is over, and it has been, on the whole, a very successful one. Nearly every Saturday and on a good number of Wednesdays during the past three months the lover of cricket has had an opportunity of witnessing first-class play on the Maidan, opposite the Gymkhana. Although the Bombay Gymkhana lost both the matches they played with the Parsees, they had a very successful season otherwise, as they won every other match they played except the one with the Byculla Club ; but as most of the members of this team belonged to the Gymkhana, this defeat can scarcely count. The Gymkhana was particularly strong in batting ; but it is much to be regretted that the bowling was not what it should be. Of course, Steel was as successful with the ball as ever he has been, but an eleven must have more than one good bowler. A good fast round arm bowler is what the Gymkhana require very much, and it is to be hoped that they will be able to secure one before next season. Mr. A. D. Wilkins heads the list of batsmen, as usual, with the fine average of 32·36. Steel, much to his credit, is next on the list, being closely followed by Barton, who on occasion played in extremely fine form. The following are the bowling and batting averages of the Bombay Gymkhana for the year :—

BATTING AVERAGES, 1889.

| Names. | Total Runs. | Innings. | Times not out. | Highest score. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A D Wilkins | 356 | 13 | 2 | 47 | 32·36 |
| E E Steel | 367 | 18 | 3 | 86 | 24·40 |
| A Barton | 264 | 15 | 3 | 70* | 22·00 |
| A P Gould | 174 | 11 | 3 | 62 | 21·7 |
| Capt Jervois | 202 | 13 | 3 | 63 | 20·20 |
| Cunningham | 99 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 19·80 |
| F Clark | 90 | 7 | 2 | 40 | 18·00 |
| Jackson | 53 | 4 | 1 | 24* | 17·60 |
| Dr Wilkins | 84 | 6 | 0 | 33 | 14·00 |
| Young | 42 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 14·00 |
| Sangster | 218 | 16 | 0 | 31 | 13·62 |
| C O'Shea | 159 | 14 | 2 | 59 | 13·25 |
| Edyvean | 80 | 7 | 0 | 22 | 11·42 |
| Dunk | 54 | 6 | 1 | 37 | 10·80 |
| D Brooks | 30 | 3 | 0 | 21 | 10·00 |
| Nicholson | 48 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 9·60 |
| Fyffe | 57 | 6 | 0 | 22 | 9·50 |
| Macbeth | 9 | 2 | 1 | 5* | 9·00 |
| Twiss | 41 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 6·80 |
| Capt Baxter | 25 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 6·25 |
| Capt Steele | 41 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 5·85 |
| H Clark | 12 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 2·40 |
| Dr Field | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 |

* Signifies "not out."

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. | AVERAGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steel | 1860 | 748 | 89 | 89 | 8·40 |
| H Clark | 413 | 146 | 31 | 14 | 10·42 |
| F Clark | 523 | 172 | 37 | 13 | 13·23 |
| Dr Field | 343 | 111 | 23 | 8 | 13·80 |
| Barton | 398 | 184 | 17 | 13 | 14·15 |
| Sangster | 524 | 207 | 24 | 9 | 23·00 |
| Brooks* | 140 | 70 | 5 | 10 | 7·00 |
| Macbeth† | 155 | 66 | 7 | 8 | 8·25 |

* Bowled in three matches only.
† Bowled in two matches only.

## THE PARSEES.

The past has been a most successful season with Parsee cricketers, and by defeating the Gymkhana in the return match they now occupy the proud position of the champion team of Western India, as Poona was defeated by Bombay. As usual, the team was selected by Mr. J. M. Patel, who was assisted in his choice by some of the other prominent Parsee cricketers. As usual, opinions differed as to the constitution of the team and several letters on the subject, suggesting alterations, appeared in these columns ; but those who saw the Parsees when they played the Gymkhana on both occasions cannot deny that Mr. Patel chose about as representative a team as was possible. Three matches were arranged, two with the Bombay Gymkhana and one with Poona. The Poona match came off first, and although the Poona team was a very strong one, the Parsees won easily. Patel, (the Parsee captain), Pavri, Gagrat, and Writer were among the best of the Zoroastrian team, and the scoring in both innings was high. Pavri was very successful with the ball, although he was opposed to such men as Carpenter, Cox, Luard, and Page.

The first match against the Bombay Gymkhana was looked upon with great interest by cricketers, as on the result depended the championship of the Western Presidency. Those who attended on that day were well rewarded for any trouble they might have been put to in coming down to the ground, for a better display of cricket has seldom been seen on the Maidan. It looked very bad indeed for the Parsees, till towards the end of the second innings, when things became rather more even, and in the midst of the greatest excitement the Parsees pulled off the match by two runs. In the second innings the Gymkhana team were dismissed for less then 51 runs, although most of the men were very good. This was due to the fine bowling and splendid fielding of the Parsees.

In the second match the Parsee bowling and fielding were again particularly noticeable, and won the match for them by ten wickets. The Parsees cannot but be proud of these victories, and it is to hoped that they will strive to keep the position they now occupy. The following are the batting and bowling averages :—

BATTING.

| | No. of Innings. | Runs. | Times not out. | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M E Pavri | 6 | 111 | 4 | 55·1 |
| J M Morenas | 1 | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| J M Patel | 2 | 51 | 0 | 25·1 |
| B D Gagrat | 5 | 121 | 0 | 24·1 |
| S B Doctor | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 |
| D D Kanga | 5 | 82 | 0 | 16·2 |
| D N Writer | 2 | 33 | 0 | 16·1 |
| R N Reporter | 5 | 48 | 0 | 9·3 |
| D F Dubash | 5 | 43 | 0 | 8·3 |
| N K Bharucha | 5 | 35 | 0 | 7 |
| J L Bilimoria | 4 | 28 | 0 | 7 |
| R E Mody | 5 | 33 | 0 | 6·3 |
| N C Bapasola | 5 | 27 | 0 | 5·2 |
| M D Kanga | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| D C Pundole | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

BOWLING.

| Names. | B. | R. | M. | W. | AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bapasola | 75 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Bharucha | 110 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 25 |
| Mody | 447 | 141 | 34 | 13 | 10·11 |
| Pundole | 260 | 108 | 11 | 10 | 10·8 |
| Gagrat | 124 | 48 | 5 | 5 | 9·3 |
| Pavri | 414 | 198 | 21 | 21 | 9·9 |
| Writer | 55 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3·2 |

## THE HINDOOS.

There is very little to be said about Hindoo cricket this year, except that it was very bad. It is to be hoped that the Hindoos will show the same perseverance that the Parsees have done, and will make a better show next year.

## CLOSE OF THE POONA SEASON.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Mr. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Dr. Irving, and Captain Pinney, A.-D.-C., left for Mahableshwar by the Southern Maratha railway on Tuesday night. Brigadier-General Pottinger, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Brigadier General Adam, Quarter-Master General of the Army, Mr. Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. J Monteath, Secretary to Government, Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, Deputy Adjutant-General, Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Colonel W. H. Propert, Commandant Poona Volunteer Corps, Colonel Cunningham, Major Daniell, Commanding His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, Major T. Macpherson, Superintendent of the Poona District Police, Captain Forbes and Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C's to His Excellency the Governor, were at the station to witness their Excellencies' departure.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Prince Arthur, Princesses Margaret and Patricia, Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher, Equerry, and Captain Fergusson, A.-D.-C, left Poona for Mahableshwar by the morning train on Tuesday. Among those assembled to witness the departure of their Royal Highnesses were Lieut-Colonel Dundas, Assistant Adjutant General-Brigadier General Adam, Quarter Master General ; Lieutenant Colonel Propert, Poona Volunteers ; the Hon'ble Justice Parsons ; Colonel Cunningham ; Deputy Surgeon-General Webb ; Mr W H Crowe, C S, Sessions Judge of Poona ; Major T MacPherson, Superintendent, District Police ; Mr. T. Ommanney, Inspector General of Police ; Resaldar-Major Rowjee Row Sawant, Native A.-D.-C to His Royal Highness ; and Rao Bahadoor Kunderao Vishwanath Raste.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Offices, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., in the chair. The following members were also present :—Messrs. N. Banajee, K. M. Shroff, K. M. Kabrajee, J. U. Yajnik, Fazulbhoy Visram, Bharbaya, Carrol, Col. Merewether, and Dr. Cowasjee.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The Committee considered the resolution of the Corporation, dated 10th October, 1889, as follows :—"That, with reference to Government letter, No. 3956, General Department, dated 24th September 1889, the Corporation are of opinion that it is undesirable that the question of revising the assessment of Government property should be left to the decision of a Government officer. The Corporation, therefore, respectfully request that Government will be pleased to appoint the gentleman originally named, Mr. Stevens, the Corporation agreeing to pay any sum of money as fee to Mr. Stevens, not exceeding Rs. 2,500. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay on the recommendation of the Standing Committee."

Mr. Javerilal moved, and it was carried, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of the amount proposed by them.

FIRE-WORKS' SELLERS IN BOMBAY.

While the Committee were considering the return of fires, as furnished by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee enquired if all the sellers of fire-works had licenses given to them by the Municipality. He said that on account of the approaching Divali festival every second shop in the most crowded streets in the city had fire-works stored in them for purposes of sale. This, he considered, was a source of possibly great danger, and he thought that the number of licenses issued to fire-work vendors should be lessened.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he was not speaking about the fireworks that were sold in the city during the Divali festival, but all the year round. There were many people who sold fire-works without obtaining licences from the Municipality, and when these men were prosecuted by the Health Department, the Magistrates generally discharged them with a warning instead of making an example of them. The Health Department, which was overworked with scavenging and other duties appertaining to that Department, could ill-spare its inspectors to loiter about the Courts for the whole day in prosecuting these men without any appreciable result. If the Magistrates would not punish these men, he (the Commissioner) was entirely powerless in the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that if the Magistrates did not do their duty in the manner they ought to, Government might be moved in the matter.

The Chairman said that every petty shop-keeper sold fire-works.

Mr. K. M. Shroff understood that it was the duty of the police to take up these offenders before the Magistrates.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Commissioner of Police had informed him only the previous day that he had not enough men to look after the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the city, and it would not do to put this extra duty on them.

Mr. Banajee said that a Committee was sitting to consider the desirability of an increase to the police force, and he hoped they would see their way to increasing the force. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual administration report for the year 1888-89, was discussed, and passed with some modifications.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The chairman (Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee) intimated to the Standing Committee that for some time past, owing to his frequent absence from Bombay he was unable to give regular attendance at the meetings, and it was likely to be so for some time in future. He, therefore, thought that it would not be consistent with his duties to hold the office of chairman, and had placed his resignation of the office in the hands of the Municipal Secretary to be brought forward at the next meeting. He (the chairman) understood that it was the wish of several members when at one time it was contemplated that he would be leaving Bombay for another sphere of usefulnes, to elect Dr. Blaney in his place. He accordingly gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose that Dr. Blaney be elected chairman of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee : Do you resign membership as well ?

The Chairman : No, the chairmanship only. I will continue to be a member.

Dr. Cowasjee : It is all right then. We shall have the benefit of your knowledge and experience as one of the oldest members of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

The Committee then adjourned.

## BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 7, Church Gate Street, Mr. C. Douglas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was taken as read :—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1889. In December last this company, together with the other local press-owners, entered into a joint-working agreement, which was to be in force from 10th December 1888 to 30th June, 1889. On 17th February during the existence of the agreement, a fire broke out in the premises of this company, by which the presses were greatly damaged, and the press-house entirely destroyed, but fortunately the engine and boilers were not injured. The damaged property was surveyed by experts, chosen by the insurance companies interested, and they considered that the presses could not be repaired, and certified for a total loss. The claim of the company was finally passed for Rs. 81,465-14-8, being the cost value of the presses, less five years' depreciation. The presses were abandoned to the insurers, but as it subsequently transpired that they could be repaired for very much less money than the cost of renewal, the directors subsequently repurchased them for Rs. 50,000 on behalf of the company. The secretaries and treasurers at once placed themselves in communication with the owners of the building, and they are glad to say that arrangements have been made to rebuild it as expeditiously as possible, and it is hoped that every thing will be ready for work in a short time. By the terms of the joint-working agreement any press temporarily disabled was to share in the joint profits, and the directors expected to get a full share of the pool, but unfortunately there was some flaw in the wording of the deed, and counsels' opinion on a case submitted by the other press-owners, threw considerable doubt on the question. Under these circumstances the directors instructed the solicitors of the company, Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, to take counsels' opinion, and they accordingly laid the case before two of the leading counsels, who advised the acceptance of a compromise offered by the other companies, viz., half the amount of the claim. The total number of bales pressed by the factory during the year was 22,540. The profit and loss account opened with a credit balance of Rs. 18,406-7-10. As it will be seen that the closing balance was only Rs. 17,036-3-2, showing an actual loss on the year's working of Rs. 1,370-4-8. This unfavourable result is entirely due to the fire and the consequent stoppage of the presses during the best months of the year. Mr. Damjee Meghjee retires in terms of clause 80 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to elect auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said it was unnecessary to make any lengthened remarks. He referred to some of the matters mentioned in the report, and gave explanations in regard to them for the satisfaction of the shareholders. They hoped to be able to do a large business during the ensuing year with the great influence at the command of Messrs. K. M. Heeramanek and Company, the agents.

The directors' report and the audited accounts, made up to 30th June last, were approved and adopted. The nomination of Mr. Vissonjee Khimjee as a director in place of Mr. Oomersey Damodhur was confirmed. Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar was, under clause 84 of the articles of association, elected an additional director of the company. Mr. Damjee Meghjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Fakirjee Muncherjee and Muncherjee Cowasjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration to each of Rs. 100 for each audit. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A home Paper complains that "Newmarket telegraph arrangements are quite a decade behind the times. A private telegram handed in at twenty-six minutes past ten reaches London at forty-four minutes past eleven, and the hands of the gentleman for whom intended about 12 o'clock. It makes one shudder to think of the time it would take a telegram to travel if the famous Heath were a hundred miles away." What would our contemporary say if it had our experience yesterday. A telegram handed in at an office only three hundred miles away at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night did not reach us until a quarter past eleven yesterday morning.

## PUBLIC WORKS SALARIES.

The following Resolution of the Government of India on the Reorganization of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways has been issued :—

Observations.—Under the present organisation of the Superior Revenue Establishment, it has been found that salaries have tended to increase by mere lapse of time, and that in many cases officers are paid more than is commensurate with the duties which they perform. This result was the necessary outcome of a system under which increments have been permitted to accrue annually, and promotions from class to class have frequently been made at regular intervals of time, no definite rule having been laid down that certain classes of posts exist, and that certain rates of pay shall attach to those posts The effect has been brought prominently to the notice of Government by the fact that, up to the present time, officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment have obtained far more rapid promotions than officers of the Engineer Establishment.

2. After due consideration, and after consulting the Managers of State Railways, by whom the incremental scale has been generally condemned, the Government has determined to lay down for the Superior Revenue Establishment of each State Railway, a cadre or fixed number of posts, and to adopt an organisation of classes and grades assimilated to that of the Engineer Establishment.

3. The classes correspond to the three classes of the Engineer establishment ; and by allowing several grades of pay to each class it is possible to provide for reasonable promotion within the classes, to meet the fair claims of merit, of importance of duties and of length of service while at the same time a distinct line of demarcation is drawn between the salaries paid for the different classes of duties performed by the three classes of Supervising officers, District officers, and Assistants. This organisation is more fully explained in the following Resolution.

Resolution.—A cadre consisting of a certain number of appointments in each class, Class I.—Superintendents. II.—District Superintendents. III.—Assistants as shown in the appended schedules, is laid down for each State Railway

2. The number of appointments in each class has been decided according to the requirements of the Railway in communication with the Railway administrations concerned, and provision is made for absentees.

3. The rates of pay attached to the appointments of each class correspond with the rates attached to the corresponding grades of the Engineers Establishment as shown below ; but no fixed distribution of the number of appointments in each grade is laid down.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Special Class (one appointment on a maximum of) | | 2,500 |
| Class I. | Grade 1 | 1,500 |
| | „ 2 | 1,350 |
| | „ 3 | 1,100 |
| Class II. | Grade 1 | 950 |
| | „ 2 | 800 |
| | „ 3 | 700 |
| | „ 4 | 600 |
| Class III. | Grade 1 | 500 |
| | „ 2 | 400 |
| | „ 3 | 350 |
| | „ 4 | 250 |
| Class IV. | Apprentices or candidates | 150 and under. |

4. The pay allotted to present incumbents and the grade in which they are placed has been decided partly in consideration of the pay they were drawing under the old system, and partly with reference to the position they are deemed fit to occupy in the new classification. In cases where the pay allotted in the new classification is less than that which they were actually drawing, a personal allowance has been granted.

5. The Government of India reserves the power of appointing an officer to a post which would ordinarily belong to class I. or class II. without giving him the full pay of any grade in that class.

6. All substantive promotions from class to class and from grade to grade will be made by the Government of India and will be regulated as follows :

(a) Promotions from class to class will be made on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned cadre and they will be made wholly by selection of the fittest persons.

(b) Promotions from grade to grade, in classes II. and III., will be made on the recommendation of the Manager of the Railway supported by the Local Government or the Director-General of Railways. Such recommendations will be submitted half yearly with the Establishment Rolls.

(c) Promotion from grade to grade will be awarded partly on considerations of the value of the officer's service and of the importance of his duties, and partly on the ground of length of service in the grade. Length of service alone will give no title to promotion from grade to grade within a class. In making such promotions the aggregate cost of these establishments on each line will be taken into consideration.

(d) The ordinary maximum allowed for District Officers will be Rs. 800 (grade 2). Promotion to Rs. 950 (grade 1) will be given only in special cases of long and meritorious service ; and (in accordance with the spirit of Public Works Circular letter No. 517G., dated 22nd February 1889) such promotion will, as a rule, be reserved for those officers who are considered fit for eventual promotion to class I.

(e) The ordinary maximum allowed for an Assistant is Rs. 500 ; and an officer who is deserving of higher pay than this should have more important duties allowed to him.

7. Temporary or officiating promotions will be regulated as follows :

(a) They will be made from class III. to class II., or from class II. to class I., but not from grade to grade within those classes, on the occurrence of temporary vacancies. But when a particular post in class I. has a fixed rate of pay attached to it, an officer acting in that post may draw officiating allowances calculated on that pay.

(b) Promotions from class III. to class II. will be made on the occurrence of each vacancy by the Local Government or the Director-General of Railways on the recommendation of the Manager.

(c) Promotions from class II. to class I., will be made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Local Government or Director-General of Railways.

(d) Temporary promotions from class to class will be made subject to the above rules, for absences exceeding three months, and officiating promotions will be made for absences of three months, and less, under Chapter VI., section III. Civil Service Regulations.

8. Officers of Royal Engineers transferred from the Engineer Establishment will continue in the same scale of pay (either Consolidated or Staff), which they were on before their transfer.

9. Officers of the Engineer Establishment brought on to the Managerial Establishment in classes II and III, in posts to which no special pay is attached, will draw the pay of their grades, and their promotions will go on as if they were employed wholly on their own lists.

10. So far as possible it is intended that the staff now or in future appointed to the different Railways shall remain permanently on the cadres of the Railways as regards appointments up to and including class II. As appointments to class I will be made under a strict system of selection, it will be necessary, in some cases, to transfer officers from one line to another to fill such appointment.

11. Besides the appointments shewn in the cadres, the post of Traffic Assistant will be attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India, and the officer holding this appointment may be in the 1st or 2nd class. The cost of the post will be charged to Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

## YAHOOS AFTER NIGHTFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A band of young men has lately infested the Fort, whose diversions are of a nature to merit more than a passing comment. They call themselves—I mean they ought to call themselves—the Bombay Yahoos. Their delight is to invade the quarters of any inconsiderate friend, who possesses a piano, and to pass a portion of the night in yelling and howling popular songs in what they, no doubt, think a particularly "swagger" style. They cannot even separate without disorderly shouts, which they discharge as a parting volley of defiance to social decorum. It does not seem to occur to them that the unfortunate neighbours may have a very different opinion of their talents. The fact is these young men are at the age, when, as Carlyle says, a youth should be headed up in a cask and kept there maturing and acquiring manners until he is four and twenty. They are, doubtless, all the sons of respectable folk, and have probably had the usual amount of instruction, which is so often mistaken for education. I beg, therefore, permission to let them see themselves as a good many indignant citizens see them. The joys that belong to the parlour of a common pothouse are a poor compensation for the contempt of the people they have so wantonly disturbed. There are places in Bombay where lads may indulge in any barbarism without causing the slightest astonishment or annoyance. Let me beg of our Yahoos to retire to some suitable place until, having exhausted their savage instincts, they feel disposed to submit to the restrictions of ordinary civilization.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 15. AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

## THE MURDER OF ZARA.

The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Morgue, Cammatepoora, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances attending the death of the woman Zara, who was found murdered in a room of a chawl at Pera Havildar Lane, on the morning of the 8th instant. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Barder of Messrs. Burder and Bayley, appeared on behalf of Aga Koochick Aga Bazrook, the alleged murderer. Evidence was similar to the statement he made before Mr. Hamilton, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and which already appeared in these columns.

Syud Hoosein Syud Nassoorools, an old soldier, said : I sleep in a new chawl near the J. J. Hospital. I was coming from the Fort on the night of the 7th instant about half-past 11 o'clock, and when I got to the junction of the two roads, I saw a crowd and found the cause to be that a quarrel was going on upstairs, I heard a woman cry out three times, "I am dying," and she once called out, "Sepoy." A woman came downstairs and said "My mistress is being beaten. I am going to call a sepoy."

Mirza Nassoorools Mirza Hassain, a merchant at Bapoo Hajam Mohola, said :—One morning last week about 5 o'clock, I was going to engage in prayer, when some body knocked at my door. I asked "Who are you ?" And the answer was "Open the door." I opened the door and saw it was Mushti Aga Koochick. I saw that he was intoxicated, and thought it wrong to talk to an intoxicated man. Early in the morning Aga Koochick went and lay down on a mat on the terrace belonging to my premises. I said my prayers, and after I had finished, I found Aga Koochick asleep. I did not speak to him then. I then, took my hooka to the kitchen to get some fire and I saw a police jemadar and a European Policeman

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE MANOCKJEE DOSJEE VADIWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. On the last Court-day, his Lordship granted a week's interim order, of which the insolvent took advantage and came to Bombay for the purpose of aiding the Official Assignee with all necessary information with regard to his insolvency. He was then at Damaun, to which place he had gone only to avoid arrest; and as the Official Assignee still required the insolvent's assistance, an interim order was applied for.

The Judge said this was another unsatisfactory schedule which showed liabilities up to Rs. 92,000 with no assets.

Mr. Mankar replied that there were assets, as his client's property was worth more than a lakh of rupees, while the liabilities did not come near that sum.

The Judge said the general look of the schedule appeared to be defective

Mr. Mankar admitted that it was so, but it only needed amendment.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, asked his Lordship to refuse the application on the ground that the insolvent had suppressed his books and accounts, and manufactured new books, presenting them as the original ones and filling in certain dates, which were also false. If the insolvent were an honest man, there was no need for his absconding to Damaun, and there was no necessity for the course he had taken if his case were honest.

The Judge remarked that the books certainly appeared to have been got up very recently, and from the colour of the ink the entries appeared to be recently made, and enquired why these books had been suppressed in the first instance.

Mr. Mankar said that, as explained on a previous occasion, the books were not handed in, because they were with the insolvent's mehta. There never was any intention of suppressing them, as their being made over at present showed; and the learned counsel submitted that, as the opposition had not yet made out any case, and the insolvent had already prepared a deed of composition with his creditors, a short interim order might be granted to enable him to afford the Official Assignee whatever further information he needed, as well as leave to amend the schedule.

Mr. Budroodin pointed out to his Lordship some alterations in figures in the insolvent's books, at the same time mentioning that he thought the insolvent's assistance was not required by the Official Assignee.

The Judge said that the insolvent had suppressed his books in the first instance and the entries in those now produced by him appeared to have been recently made, and looking to the general appearance of the schedule, his lordship could not see his way to grant insolvent a further interim order. The application was refused.

RE IBRAHIM LUTIFF MEMON.

Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an interim order for the insolvent, mentioning that, on the last Court-day, his Lordship had granted one to enable insolvent to file an affidavit in reply to the opposing creditor's allegations. The insolvent denied that he had been trading under a false name, the name he traded under being that of his nephew.

The Judge said this was another case in which there were no assets. Insolvent had entered in his schedule a cupboard for Rs. 15, and a box for Rs. 2. Where, then, did he keep the Rs. 10,000 he started in business with after his last insolvency? There were contract books, but the counterfoils were all blank, which did not show a business-like manner of carrying on trade.

Mr. F. Fischer, opposing creditor, in answer to the Judge, said the insolvent was a mere speculator, and could not be looked upon as a legitimate trader. He had no books of any kind. As to his having started in fresh business with Rs. 10,000, there was not even a scrap of paper to show that he ever possessed that sum of money, or if he did, where it had come from.

The Judge said there was no doubt the insolvent had suppressed his books and accounts as was becoming almost a practice now with insolvents to do, and the application was refused.

RE HAJEE AHMED HAJEE ABOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, asked for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. On the last occasion they were ordered to file their schedule, which they had done. His lordship granted a rule nisi, making it returnable on the third Wednesday in November.

RE GORAPPA SITAPPA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MAHOMED AHMED CHURANI.

On the application of the same counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Moolchund Jognar, Shaik Currim Shaik Subrati, Nusserwanji Nowrojee Jerriwalla, and Amerchund Lalljee.

FINAL DISCHARGE.

Ahmedbhai Cassumbhai Khoja was granted his final discharge as a trader under section 60 of the Act.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed :—Sadanand Crishna Valker, Sittaram Moroji Jeykur, Banajee Framjee Munshi, Vijbhucandas Samaldas, and Cowasji Bhickajee Surti.

## BENGAL.

ILLNESS OF MR. JUSTICE BANERJEE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Justice Guru Dass Banerjee is suffering from dysentery. Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose at Mussoorie and Mr. Justice Romes Chunder Mitter at Bhagulpur have been communicated with, but the latter is also unwell, and the former is detained by private reasons. The sittings of the Criminal Appellate Bench are meantime suspended. It is stated that the mother of Mr. Justice Banerjee died yesterday at her son's residence in Narcooldanga Road.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE MR. FARQUHARSON.—A correspondent writes from Dinapore :—That Mr. Farquharson fell through the window of the bath-room of the carriage he was in is established beyond doubt, as the blood-marks leading from the spot on which he fell between the two rails are clearly traceable up to a soft embankment on which he sat before he went to the pond to cool himself. It is further supposed that the deceased sat on the window of the bath-roocn to cool himself, and lost his balance on an unexpected lurch of the carriage occurring. More than this it is impossible to ascertain, in the absence of any direct evidence from the deceased himself, which he was, of course, never able to give. At the same time it would be more satisfactory to all concerned if an enquiry were started by the Government into the suspicious circumstances connected with the disappearance of the clothing of the deceased, which must, till then, remain a mystery.—*Ibid*

THE INCINERATOR PROJECT.—The Calcutta Corporation Engineer in England on leave has been banqueted at the St. Stephen's Club, and has written to the *Times*, protesting against the hasty jumping at conclusions of that journal's Calcutta correspondent *in re* disposal of the city's refuse and sewage. The correspondent pins his faith to incinerators: Mr. Kimber points out that it is proposed to establish them within a populated area upon which refuse would be deposited, and get a fair chance of generating disease pending incineration, whereas, under existing arrangements, it is carried fully two miles away from inhabited country. It is more likely than not that incineration will cost more than does the system now pursued, whereat occasion will be given to already heavily burdened and grumbling ratepayers to blaspheme. Incinerators in Bombay have not proved successful, chiefly because of the difficulty offered by the excessively saturated condition of the refuse during the rainy season. The Calcutta rainy season continues for four months; and during its continuance, the city refuse becomes 50 per cent heavier, and even less cinerable than ordinarily. The *Times'* correspondent has probably discovered by this time that a *sub juntawallah* may yet know very little about sanitary engineering.—*Indian Engineering.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 28th of September there were 220 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 219 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·3 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 6 from cholera, 64 from fevers, 42 from tetanus and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 Non-Asiatics 0 Mixed Races, 153 Hindus, 61 Mohamedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th September was 220, against 219 and 230 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 68 and 26 respectively against 74 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·4 per mile per annum, against 26·9, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the Suburbs, there were 132 deaths registered during the week under report, out of which 7 from cholera, 0 from fevers, 44 from bowel-complaints, 13 from tetanus, and 38 from all other cause.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

SAYS the *Indu Prakash* :—The arrangements for the next Congress are proceeding apace without noise or bustle, but all the same, steadily and surely. The Congress Committee meets twice a week at the Presidency Association's rooms, and the various matters relating to the organization and conduct of the Congress are discussed and resolved upon. The negotiations for a site are nearly complete, and if the Committee succeeds in eventually securing the site now in view, and there is every prospect that it will succeed, the Congress will be located in an excellent place, suitable in all respects. The question of who should be elected president and what subjects should be discussed, are being considered in consultation with other committees, and the details as to the provision of guests, and other points, are also yet to be thought out. There are leaflets issued in English and Gujarati, stating the objects of the Congress; and one in Marathi is in the press. The most essential requisite for the success of these efforts is that the people at large must subscribe liberally to the Congress funds. The response yet made is but feeble, compared to the magnitude of the undertaking. The Congress is a popular institution in which the rich and the poor are alike interested. It must doubtless depend mainly on the strong arm of the rich, but the poor must also give their mite.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—Not for the sake of the Civil Service candidates alone, but in the interests of the public administration, too, the reported intention of the Secretary of State to raise the age so that Civil Servants could come out to India up to 25, is to be welcomed. The first race of competitioners who came out at that age, proved by their conduct the soundness of the arrangement; while the evil of 'boy magistrates' is self-evident.

*Native Opinion* remarks :—The two telegraphic items of news wired by the London correspondents of our dailies heightens in intensity the anxiety hitherto felt by the generality of people on the questions raised by the Public Service Commission, and the recommendations made by that body. While the Secretary of State's abstention from any general legislation to give to native claims to the higher branches of the services any legal character, must dash to pieces every legitimate ambition in the matter, the other piece of news announcing the raising of the limit of age for the Covenanted Civil Service must infuse fresh life and hope in every anxious breast. One feels at a loss, therefore, to know how to reconcile these two announcements, and might naturally be led to expect a third as the off-shoot of the two others to settle down every surmise, favourable or unfavourable.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

The *Indu Prakash* observes :—It seems there is yet some hope for the Mamlatdars. We learn on excellent authority that the Bombay Government is still fighting for the carrying out of the entire guarantee, and the postponement of the Bill seems to show that the Government of India, too, has seen reason to pause before taking the final plunge. It is very pleasing to know that the Bombay Government has never consented to a compromise, and that it has throughout held out for the entire guarantee. The public reports so far would seem to indicate that the distinction between voluntary and involuntary corruption, and the dismissal of those voluntarily corrupt, originated with and was approved of by the Bombay Government. But the fact appears to be that Government has throughout maintained that the distinction was untenable and the dismissal was a mistake. The Government is trying further to impress upon the Supreme Government the impropriety and unwisdom of breaking any part of the guarantee, and there is reason to hope that the latter may yet relent. It is indeed small consolation for the suffering Mamlatdars that the breach of faith is on the part of the Supreme Government, and that the Bombay Government is as much a victim of oppression as the sufferers themselves. But the fact must set right Lord Reay's Government in public estimation, and the future historian will note with regret how that Government strove hard to keep its word and how, supported as it was by the entire public opinion of this presidency, it was helpless against the perverse, misguided obstinacy of the higher authorities.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—India, of all countries, is the land where the sacredness of promise holds the highest place in men's minds; and its strict observance, even if it leads to palpable inconvenience, is regarded as the highest virtue in public or private transactions. It was a knowledge of the existence and working of this principle that enabled the eloquent English historian and statseman, who spoke with a personal acquaintance with this country, that "English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental Empire than English veracity. No oath which superstition can devise, no hostage, however precious, inspires a hundredth part of the confidence which is produced by the 'yea, yea' or 'nay, nay' of a British envoy. No fastness, however strong, by art or nature, gives to its inmates a security like that enjoyed by the chief who, passing through the territories of powerful and deadly enemies, is armed with British guarantee." And this is the precious jewel, of such supreme virtue, which is being sought to be dragged through the mire by some writer, under a so-called concern for the code of honour, and errroneously by others on account of a legal technicality, when an English precedent clearly shows the way out of it. It is idle to suppose that the individual interests of a handful of Marathi-speaking Mamlatdars are moving Madrasis, Sindhis, Bengalis, Gujaratis or Kanarese to protest against the threatened violation of the plighted word of the Government. What is stirring them, in reality, is the value they attach to the fulfilment of a solemn official promise, and it is to be hoped the violation of it will yet be averted. The part taken in this movement by people in the Native States, so opposed to their usual ways of reserve and silence, would, at first sight, appear to be out of place; but in view of the significant passage from Macaulay which we have quoted, it is even more significant than the agitation in British India. No true statesman can afford to disregard it.

THE NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The public and the Government are both to be congratulated on the Hon. Mr. Telang's elevation to the bench of the Bombay High Court. There cannot be two opinions as to his fitness to adorn the post. He is high in the esteem of Europeans and natives alike. His culture, ability and attainments are of a kind to make a deep impression on all who come to know him; and his legal knowledge, especially his knowledge of Hindoo law, was highly spoken of by a great judge like Sir Michael Westropp. Replying to an address given to him by the Bombay bar, the late Chief Justice cordially acknowledged the aid he had received from Mr. Telang in expounding questions of Hindoo law, and such an acknowledgment, coming from an exceptionally learned lawyer of the stamp of Sir Michael Westropp, was no small praise, indeed. As a politician, Mr. Telang entertains views about the political rights and fitness of natives, which are, perhaps, far in anticipation of a state of things which certainly does not exist at present. But whatever his opinions and sentiments, he is gifted by nature with a large amount of shrewdness and saving common-sense, and, therefore, as a political champion of his countrymen, he has been able to steer his course through conflicting elements without arousing any bitterness or animosity in those who think differently from him. He appeals by reasoning, often close and effective, and not by sentimental jargon. We do not know if it will now be deemed consistent with his office under Government to take any more a prominent part in politics. If he has to retire from the public duties of citizenship, as he conceives them, we shall miss one of our very best speakers, whose mellifluous eloquence has charmed his hearers,—that is, whenever he chose to rise to the height of the occasion.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—The Hon. Mr. Telang's appointment to the vacancy on the High Court Bench has been received by the public with entire satisfaction. Among the possible candidates whose claims had to be considered, it would have been absolutely impossible to make a happier selection. As a lawyer possessed of a judicial cast of mind and wide liberal culture, he ought to prove an ornament to the bench. The whole native community is justly proud of him, and his elevation to the highest position possible for a native to attain, ought to stimulate the energy of the rising generation and persuade them to emulate his worthy example. In this world of conflicting interests, however, his nomination has other important aspects which deserve consideration. There are pleaders of more than twenty years' standing who, so far as acuteness and subtlety of intellect are concerned, are without a superior rival, and the elevation of a barrister or advocate is practically tantamount to ignoring their claims alogether. Again, the nomination of Mr. Telang to the bench will create a gap in public life; and this second gap, coming so soon after the void caused by the death of the late Rao Sahib Mundlick, will be widely regretted. The Hon. Mr. Telang himself has a most delicate and difficult problem for solution before him. The admiration of some of our patriotic contemporaries for his sagacity and talents as a politician will make them sorry to see him willingly put on the golden shackles of a judgeship.

## THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

M. EDMOND DE PRESSENSE contributes the following article to "*Harper's Magazine.*" :—

Judaism and Protestantism have been recognised by the French State since the Concordat of 1802. Of the former we have nothing particular to say; numerically it remains stationary, although it is maintained that the breath of freethinking has touched it. Received without opposition at the hearth of the French father-land, it participates in our liberties, and shows itself all the less fanatical as it is more favourably treated. Although in France, as everywhere else, Judaism holds a large portion of the public fortune and is honoured by the personalities of many Jews eminent in politics and in business, it exercises no kind of religious influence over the nation, but remains shut up in its synagogues. This is not the case with French Protestantism. Although it is far from manifesting a conquering action, and while it would be absurd to imagine that it is on the point of again taking possession of France, it is nevertheless certain that it is an element of light, of progress, of religious life, very salutary for the present and very important for the future. Whatever the future may prove to be, there can be no purer glory than the past of French Protestantism. It has had incomparable heroes, like Coligny and D'Aubigne amongst the chiefs who in the sixteenth century led the cause almost to victory. These were gentlemen who realised in all its purity the ideal of bravery and generosity, which did not prevent them from shewing themselves to be devout Christians. In the domain of religious thought French Protestantism had in Calvin and Theodore de Beze masters of the theology of the Reformation. We may say that the Protestant Church of France marches amidst a glorious host of witnesses who were martyrs, and that it has preserved its faith intact through massacres like the St. Barthelemy, and through ages of prosecution like those which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. When the proclamation of religious liberties in 1789 allowed the Protestants to issue from the retreats where they escaped their proscribers, when the Church of the wilderness became a Church recognised by the State, on a footing of equality with the Catholic Church which had outlawed it for so many years, it felt a satisfaction that may be well understood, but which made it forget that this protection of the civil power was a yoke. For some time the Protestant Church fell asleep within the limits of its official organisation. Between 1802 and 1820 a fraction of French Protestantism was influenced by the current philosophy, and a moderate rationalism made its appearance, somewhat resembling Unitarianism. Between 1820 and 1830 a reaction in the contrary sense took place under the influence of the religious awakening which was then active in England; but it was marred by regrettable doctrinal exaggerations, while at the same time it was admirable in the domain of Christian practice, and founded the greater part of our great religious societies for home and foreign missions. These two tendencies are still at work in French Protestantism, only the positive tendency has grown broader, while the so-called liberal tendency has given a larger and larger share of attention to scientific questions.

In the study of Protestantism in France we must not forget its close connection with French Switzerland, which has the advantage of having seen the triumph of the Reformation. Geneva and Lausanne have exercised a considerable influence on the intellectual and theological development of our churches, after having been indebted to them for the great reformers who implanted Protestantism in Switzerland, and after having been enriched during three centuries by the contingents of the proscripts of the Catholic royalty. Liberal Protestantism found its first inspiration at Geneva at the beginning of the century, where there prevailed a certain moderate Unitarianism, represented by a clergy certainly most worthy of respect, although somewhat influenced by Rousseau. Later on, Geneva gave to the religious awakening some of its most ardent and eminent adepts, such as M. M. Gaussen and Merle d'Aubigne the illustrious historian of the Reformation. They founded at the same time a Church and a theological faculty on the basis of the strictest orthodoxy, especially so far as concerns the plenary and literal inspiration of the Holy Scripture. They contributed to accredit this kind of orthodoxy in that fraction of French Protestantism which had entered the movement of the religious awakening. We may say that our ecclesiastical and theological Right still belongs to this school. Subsequently another influence crossed the Jura, and made itself strongly felt on French Protestantism, especially after 1830: this was the influence of the greatest Christian thinker in the French language since Pascal, whose matchless interpreter he was—I mean Alexander Vinet, as eminent in character, piety, and disinterestedness as he was in intelligence. He was the first of our apologists, always seeking the fulcrum of Christianity in the human conscience, as St. Paul did at Athens when he recognised that men, being of the race of God, "seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after Him and find Him, though He be not far from every one of us." No one has developed with more power than Vinet what Tertullian called the *testimonium animæ naturaliter christianæ*. A critic of the first order, he sought the spontaneous witness of the conscience to the God of the gospel in contemporary literature, to the study of which he devoted volumes which have become classics. His teaching of practical theology was wholly impregnated with this inspiration, and the men of my generation who, like the present writer have had the privilege of being his disciples, alone know how full his teaching was of breadth, of Christian vigour, and of wealth of ideas. Vinet exercised his influence on French Protestantism especially through his active literary work in the journal *Le Semeur*, founded by one of our most distinguished laymen, M. Henri Lutteroth, recently deceased. Vinet was an ardent partisan of religious liberty, the consecration of which he saw in the separation of Church and State. He pleaded this great cause throughout his life with stirring and sublime eloquence. On this point also he prepared the future.

*Le Semeur* gathered around Vinet a staff of eminent writers who for nearly twenty years worked at broadening Christian thought in French Protestantism. *La Revue chretienne*, founded in 1854, continued the task, which was efficaciously forwarded by the preaching and writings of a number of French Protestants. Thus there grew up a tendency at once evangelical and liberal, which soon won the victory over strict orthodoxy. Let us add that the great theological movement of Protestant Germany in a broad and Christian sense, as personified by men like Neander, Tholuck, Julius Muller, Dorner, also had an influence in the same direction. Several translations were made of the most remarkable works of the Christian masters of German science, whose labours were thus popularised.

A serious event which happened forty years ago gave a severe shock to religious thought in French Protestantism. M. Edmond Scherer, one of the most distinguished professors of the Oratory of Geneva, suddenly seceded with all possible publicity from that school of rigid orthodoxy in a letter rejected the dogma of the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures in the most categorical manner. The emotion was great, and it became still greater when M. Scherer, with some friends of the same tendencies as himself, founded at Strasburg the *Revue de Theologie*, which threw Protestant thought without transition into the very thick of the German theological crisis, and raised at once all those questions of criticism and dogma which Strauss and Baer of Tubingen were debating with boundless audacity. French Protestantism was severely tried, but in the end good came of it. An Extreme Left was formed, it is true, with tendencies more and more pronounced towards a separation from positive Christianity. M. Edmond Scherer, whose name has been made illustrious by so many literary works, eude in saddened agnosticism. This Extreme Left finally broke with the organisation of the Protestant Church, and left in it a strong Left, sincerely attached to Christianity, but interpreting it with singular liberty. This Left is distinguished by its solid and thorough knowledge, and we are indebted to it for various important theological works, whose conclusions we may contest, but whose erudition we must admire. This tendency, which, for that matter, has many shades, is nowadays represented in the reformed Church by a young and very zealous clergy, which manifests real piety, together with the ardent desire to work for the relief of all kinds of misery. We may remark amongst this clergy also a desire to arrive at less vague Christian affirmations.

As for that Protestantism which has remained attached to the substance of positive Christianity, that is to say, to the belief in a redemption really accomplished by Him who calls Himself at once the Son of Man and the Son of God, "who died for our sins, and rose again for our justification," it still counts an ultra-orthodox minority. But the majority of the French Protestants everywhere, at any rate where thought has preserved its rights, inclines toward the tendencies of men like Vinet and Neander, and toward that broad and somewhat mystic evangelism which admits progress not in advance of the gospel, but which endeavours to manifest more and more its agreement with the conscience. This broad evangelism is not satisfied merely to affirm itself; it has the honour of producing numerous theological works which have a profound influence upon the contemporary mind.

MENT HODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re, 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## THE EVOLUTION OF JOHN BULL.

OF all our foreign critics, writes the *Morning Post*, there is only one who sympathised and understood the corpulent old fellow with his broad-brimmed beaver hat, red waistcoat, leathern breeches, and oaken cudgel whom we have selected to personify the whole race. This was Washington Irving, for whom John Bull exercised a singular attraction. "But, then," some will say, "there was nothing of the American about Washington Irving." The author of "The Sketch Book" would not have taken this as a compliment, although superficially there is some truth in it. Perhaps if we say he had none of the prejudices which have blinded some of his countrymen when they were criticising their cousins in their old home we shall be entirely correct. British humour of a bygone period and of a bucolic kind produced John Bull. He was born at a time when farming was one of the most lucrative of our industries. His invention was not a feat of transcendent intellectual force, of course. He was evolved gradually from the brains of the earlier caricaturists. We do not know who first invented him. Perhaps, if the satirist had known what a Frankenstein his creation was destined to become, he would have smothered him at his birth. At the beginning of the century, with the excitement of the French Revolution still fresh in the political air of Europe, this picture of the sturdy, independent, prejudiced, full-blooded Briton, served an excellent purpose. This was not the sort of man for whom "revolutionary ideas and French kickshaws" had any attractions—not a bit of it! He was a downright, honest, God-fearing Englishman who hated the French "with their cursed egalities," and honoured the King. "John Bull" was accustomed to describe himself somewhat after this manner, with much swagger of his stick and big boots. At this eventful period of our history he played the part of an English Chauvin. He was as brave as a lion, as true as steel; but although he prided himself on his strong religious instincts that were at least visible on Sunday, yet his French foes called him *un goddam*. He was in all things a man of action and expletives. Well, we have confessed that he served his purpose. He drove the French out of Spain; he took Badajoz, he won Talavera, and humbled "Boney," whom he hated much and fear d not a little. But when his work was done John Bull became somewhat of a nuisance. This sounds like sacrilege, but it is true. After John's hard fighting and heroic deeds he loomed before the world like a bucolic Colossus, hiding the rest of his countrymen. When foreigners turned their telescopes on us his shadow obscured all beside him. French critics saw nothing much in England besides "bouledogues" and "potaire beer," and when Nathaniel Hawthorne came amongst us, unless an inhabitant of these isles was morally and physically all "beef and beer," that amiable writer discovered there was nothing of the Englishman about him. There is something to be said in favour of this process of reasoning—for by eliminating an unimportant majority of us who are not constructed entirely on the beef and beer basis the argument can be readily proved. "This pestilential personage," as Mr. Leslie Stephen points out in one of his delightful essays in "Hours in a Library," not only hides us from foreigners, but conceals us from ourselves. For that wide field of human activity to which our French neighbours, with the voice of reverence, refer vaguely as *les beaux arts*, he has never had any respect. He has ever been a stranger to the "sweetness and light" of which Mathew Arnold preached. When the French looked at him they saw an uncultivated boor: when the sensitive American came amongst us he beheld only a full-blooded and pachydermatous bully. They would not, or they could not, see anything else in England but John Bull—not the jolly, top-booted squire of a bygone age as he appears to us, but the distored burlesque of our own good-natured national caricature, out of all focus and proportion, through the lens of the foreign telescope. This has led to an immense amount of misconception of the English character. Foreigners find it impossible to understand our habit of applying nicknames to ourselves. When a German thinks of the Fatherland he pictures to himself something grand and heroic, and remote from all spirit of satire. It is true the French have ridiculed the blustering fire-eating side of the national character by Chauvin, the hot-headed idiot who shrieks "a Berlin," and exclaims "death or victory," when, so far as Chauvin himself is concerned, it is a question of neither. But they never laugh at themselves. The idea that they have of their greatness and glory approaches almost to a religious sentiment. Their country is personified by *La France*, the embodied spirit of chivalry and valour. We are a humorous people, and our John Bull—not Nathaniel Hawthorne's—represents admirably a good many of our national oddities. We look at ourselves from a comic point of view. The heroism, the dignity, the moral grandeur of the race is put into John Bull's corpullent waistcoat and stuffed into his top-boots. This is the most remarkable example of that taste for bathos which Matthew Arnold has called one of our peculiarities. Perhaps it is owing to the depression in agriculture that the influence of this national myth is beginning to wane. Or is it that we are becoming ashamed of him! Subtle forces are certainly at work that are robbing him of his former glory. *Punch* has inherited the John Bull tradition. Mr. Tenniel must have drawn our tutelary deity many hundreds of times almost always in the garb of a prosperous agriculturist. He is gradually slipping into the background, and the British lion is assuming his place. But the whimsical spirit, as of old, asserts itself. A lion rampant seems frequently too heroic a figure to personify all the national characteristics, so we have a modified and mercantile lion, as it were—a sort of leonine commercial traveller in a check suit, with a plebeian habit of turning out his toes to excess. This caricature is excellent. It recognises all the littles oddities we are familiar with in John Bull, and has enough of the lion to crystallise the old combative spirit. Foreigners will not misconceive it. They have always taken John Bull *au grand serieux*. Our light irony was so solid that it assumed the weight of a definition. When we represent ourselves as John Bull we do not wish to be entirely taken at our word. But we have and it will need another century to unearn the lesson we have taught with so much success.

## SWALLOW-TAIL COATS.

IN the October number of *Longman's Magazine*, Mr Andrew Lang speaks his mind on the Reform of Men' Evening Dress :—Among the sayings of Pelham (Sir F. Lytton Bulwer's "Pelham") which Mr. Carlyle took on him to controvert was this: "There is safety in a swallow-tailed coat." The revolutionary spirit of the age appears to have struck even at that time-honoured survival. An agreeable but far from earnest writer, Mr. James Payn, is for ever attacking the amenities of evening dress. Apparently he has made converts, for one remarks that the young and more or less smart men of this world now sometimes appear at dinner in a kind of black jacket shorn of tails. The details have no artistic merit, and yet a round jacket seems even more unbecoming than the conventional attire. Quite stout young men, arrayed in these, look like "Eton boys grown heavy," heavy, and irresistibly attractive to the rod of authority. Some there be who daringly display themselves in a kind of smoking coat, like what haughty nobles wear in Guy Livingstone's novels and in the artless tales of Ouida's early period. Speaking as a relic of ancient years, a kind of elderly fragment, one may hint that smoking-coats are not very decent togs for the evening meal. They are suited to the persons whom Major Pendennis called "Tigers." In this confused age we cannot dress beautifully. People in vain desire colour and fantasy. Flannels and fustian are the only appropriate wear, and the wise cling to the antiquated decorum of evening dress. The barque of society is going down; let it be with swallow-tails flying, and not in round jackets or smoking-jackets with purple collars.

UMRA KHAN of Jundol had not succeeded, up to the beginning of this month, in capturing the fort of Bargholi from Fam Jan. He had, however, taken advantage of the absence of his enemy in Bargholi from his home at Barun, to send a secret expedition to the latter place, where, in the fighting which ensued, Fam Jan's wife is said to have been killed. Fam Jan arrived with reinforcements later and captured Umra Khan's men. He set these free, however, after taking their arms and uniform. It is stated that this lenient treatment of the prisoners has encouraged Umra Khan in the belief that his rival is weary of fighting, and that he has once more sent a party to offer terms, on which he will consent to make peace. These terms include the surrender of the fort of Bargholi to Umra Khan.

DETECTIVE PHILBURN, of the Leeds police, met with an awkward adventure not long ago. He was at Scarborough, when he chanced to go into a local menagerie. Unfortunately for Philburn, he bore a striking resemblance to the former keeper of an elephant there, against whom the animal had a grudge. The elephant, mistaking Philburn for his foe, kept his eye on the detective, and at last succeeded in knocking him down. It is stated that the officer is seriously injured.

## THE ENGLISH AND GERMANS ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA

PRINCE BISMARCK administered a severe and just censure in his depatch of October 6, 1888, on the conduct of the East African Company, writes *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, rightly blaming their high-handed proceedings as the cause of the whole disaster. But there is another German view of the matter, which it is well to keep in view. German aspiration for seaports and colonies is very strong, and well known; but it is not so generally known how little this aspiration is controlled by a sense of justice. Look at their high-handed conduct at the Cameroons, Angra Pequena and Samoa. Some years ago the Germans were not ashamed to propose, not perhaps officially, that we should divide with them the Sultan's possessions, England taking Zanzibar and a share of the coast, Germany Pemba and the rest of the coast. And only lately Herr Paul Reichardt, the well-known African explorer, in an article on the East African question, blames the Government for their fiasco on the East Coast, attributing it to their bad colonial policy as follows :—Firstly, it neglected to annex Zanzibar without farther ceremony in 1885; secondly, it agreed to guarantee with England the independence of Zanzibar; thirdly, it ought to have revenged the murder of Herr Juehlke in 1885, and to have bombarded the whole coast; fourthly, when concluding the Treaty of October 1886 with England, Germany was cheated out of the whole coast of Mombassa which was taken from her; fifthly, when the first shot of the rebels was fired last August, the Germans should have destroyed the place, and demanded, under threat of bombardment, satisfaction from the Sultan at Zanzibar. This is clear evidence of the extremes to which certain German politicians are prepared to go. It will be well for England to watch events carefully, lest her trade and capital be injured through this high-handed policy. Germany has made a grand mistake in trying to take possession at once of a tract of country much too extensive for her powers. In marked contrast with the German East African Company, with its 800 miles of coast and numerous ports, compare the modest claims of the English East African Company, contented with a few miles of coast-line, and centring all its energies at the one port of Mombassa, which town is now a scene of great activity, and has before it a grand future of usefulness and prosperity.

No doubt German misconduct has placed England in a serious dilemma, for English interests, trade and *prestige* have suffered greatly; and at one time there was some risk of the English East African Company meeting with hostile opposition. But it seems strange that by way of return we should co-operate with Germany in blockading the coast with our joint fleets. The natives can only put one interpretation on this conduct—viz., that England is afraid to stand up for her subjects and demand compensation for the losses they have sustained, but has rather thrown in her lot with Germany. Of course we are told the blockade is not by way of retaliation; but to carry out our universal policy of stopping the slave trade. No doubt it is in that respect an excellent move to utilise any opportunity to check this horrible evil. In this course we show that Germany is united with us in the effort to stop the slave trade and the native mind may be impressed with this fact; but as the Germans were alone to be blamed for the discomfiture they experienced, had we left them quite alone while extricating themselves from their difficulties we should have avoided all risk of rendering the natives hostile to the English. During the late disturbance, it was pleasant to witness the very friendly feeling of the natives towards the missionaries. When hostilities commenced, a letter was received at the University Mission station at Zanzibar, stating that the missionaries up country were quite safe, that they wished them to remain, but if the missionaries would rather depart, they should have a safe conduct to the coast. A similar communication was sent to the missionaries up country. They did stay for several months, and with only one exception they have not been molested anywhere. This shows that the natives are capable of respect and integrity towards friends. Now that the Germans have commenced to regain by arms the position they lost through their indiscretion, it is to be fervently hoped they will use no half measures, which would only protract the struggle, entail endless misery, and retard indefinitely the re-establishment of trade. The resources of the German East African Company must have been taxed to the full, and the ruined Banyans can never hope to receive compensation from the company. Indeed, the company itself will require to be backed up by the empire, and when they have regained a footing on the mainland, it will be necessary to build forts at some of the ports, and maintain a few troops for some time in order to preserve a peace, which is being established by war.

The Germans have lately shown an aggressive inclination against the English East African Company, whose headquarters are at Mombassa, ably presided over by Mr. Mackenzie. The English Protectorate embraces a port called Lamu, about a hundred miles north of Mombassa. The Germans have a large house of business established at Lamu, and several of the refugees from the German Protectorate have sought safety and employment there. This German influx to Lamu, and the declared wish to be paramount, together with knowledge of Herr Reichardt's avowed policy, must put England on her guard against any unjust aggression. The boundaries of the two Protectorates were defined by an International Commission in 1885, and Mombassa and Lamu ceded to the English by the Sultan of Zanzibar. This limitation and cession must be strictly and honestly observed by the Germans. Their very influx into Lamu at a time when the East Coast was so disturbed, and the Germans were objects of hatred, caused considerable anxiety and trouble to the pioneers of the English Company. But, fortunately, no disturbances occurred, owing chiefly to the judicious behaviour of Mr. Mackenzie. The energy and firm but judicious policy shown at Mombassa augur well for the future of the English East African Company. The lack of skilled labour was a great drawback at starting. This want, as well as much material had to be supplied from Bombay, entailing an expenditure of money and time. The picturesque Arab fort forms a striking feature on Mombassa Island. Over it flies, the Sultans Red flag and it is jealously guarded by the Sultans irregular Arab troops who show so much uneasiness on any European venturing near the fort that Mr Mackenzie has judiciously avoided it himself and persuaded others to follow his example for fear of hurting the susceptibilities of Arabs or arousing suspicion that there was a design on the fort.

FIVE young men who had taken a box at the Glasgow Gaiety Music Hall three weeks ago, threw a cauliflower at Miss Bessie Bellwood at the conclusion of her third song, and she attempted to threw it back at them. The manager caused the offenders to be expelled, and then drew aside the curtain of the box to show that it was no longer occupied. Miss Bellwood burst into tears, and was unable to respond to the encore accorded her.

AN interesting depredator, who has been the scourge and terror of Northern Wisconsin, and is known locally as the "Lone Highwayman," has just fallen into the unsympathetic hands of the State authorities. He is of German nationality, and though only twenty-two years of age he is gifted with an amount of audacious enterprise which is quite a revelation to us in the quiet Old World. He has been in the habit of stopping coaches, and single-handed, peremptorily compelling travellers to give up their valuables or to suffer themselves to be skilfully perforated by his revolver shots. His attentions have not been appreciated by the community, and when cold-blooded murder was added to his crimes, a high price was set upon his head. His arrest was effected in a manner thoroughly characteristic of Western civilisation. Two officials met him near a railroad station, and one of them, struck with his suspicious appearance, stepped in front of him, and quietly remarked that he wanted him. The bold highwayman immediately "whipped his hand into his hip pocket, but before he could draw a pistol was felled by Marshal Glade's billy, whice stunned him. He was taken to the village jail, recovering consciousness on the way." The case derives a fresh element of interest from the fact that he is alleged to have taken to the life of a robber as the result of reading dime novels, over a hundred of these select specimens of literature having been found at one time in his room.

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## SPORTING NOTES.

ELEVEN started for the Lancashire Plate of 12,000 sovereigns, Donavon being first favourite at 6 to 4 on and Alicanti, a French filly, second at 9 to 2 against: 100 to 15 was laid against Chitabob. The last named horse quickly dashed to the front and held the lead until nearing the distance, when Donavon began to draw level, and the race was reduced to a match between the pair. From this point the favourite gradually drew away and won with ease by a couple of lengths, Chitabob finishing a similar distance in front of Alicanti and Pioneer, Seabreeze and Enthusiat being next in this order. Time—1 min. 39-2-5 secs.

Another sign of the wane of the racing year comes to us with the issue of the entries for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, the penultimate handicap of the season. No fewer than 52 horses have been entered, including most handicaps heroes of class. Mr. Lowther has entered three, King Monmouth, Workington, and Houndsditch, while among other notable performers are the stable companions, Goldseeker and Hibernian, the resurrectionized Crowberry, Cotillon, the Australian horse Ringmaster, who ran third to Veracity for the July Cup, Tommy Tittlemouse and Yarm, Lord Lorne, Robin Hood, Davenport, Zanzibar, Antibes, two Oaks winners in Reve d'Or and L'Abbesse de Jourre, Ingram, Wishing Gate, the two T's, Theophilus and Theosophist, Indian Prince, the horey Ashplant, Belle Mahone, Quartus, and other well-known horses, including several entries from the other side of St. George's Channel.

A bright and boisterous morning ushered in the third stage of the Newmarket First October Meeting, and the afternoon was only marred by a few drops of rain. The ball was opened at the top of the town with the Rutland Plate, which, with Loup reserved for his later engagement, resulted in the victory of Carrick, who easily landed the odds betted on him, and although a very petty objection was lodged against him for crossing soon after the start, it was speedily overruled. Pioneer resting after his labours of Tuesday, Gay Hampton had a walk over for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and this led the way to the Scurry Nursery.

Seventeen youngsters faced Lord Marcus in this event, and Bauble—whose only previous performances were when she was unplaced to Margarine in the Champagne Stakes at the Bilbury Club Meeting, and again at Manchester, when beaten out of place by Ponza in the Breeders' Foal Stakes at New Barns last week—was a strong paddock tip, others well backed being Maley, Niagara, and Overveen. The latter two fared badly in the race, neither having anything to do with the finish, but Bauble, next the rails from the distance, secured a clever victory from Alberta and Daisy Wreath.

Wise Man, who won both the Great Eastern and October Handicaps last year, was unable to do better than gain third honours to St. Helen, who, considering her victory in the Alexandra Plate at Doncaster, was very lightly handicapped at 7st. 4lb. Indian Prince did not run, and Pomela was the only horse able to make a semblance of a struggle with St. Helen, who, however, won with consummate ease. The impo ter Phil cut up as badly as ever.

Merry Monk was made a good favourite for the Maiden Plate, but got done on the post by Shrine and Tommy Loates. With 5lb. the best of the weights, Pinzon had no difficulty in disposing of Ormax in the last race of the day.

Brief comment is only necessary with regard to the opening stage of the Edinburgh meeting, and it will suffice if I call attention to the fact that out of the six events on the card five winners, single horse selections, were foretold in this column. These were Daft One (4 to 1 against), Flamen (3 to 1 against), Durango (9 to 4 on), September Two-year-old Plate, Maggie Lauder (15 to 8 against), and Coeur de Lion (7 to 2 on). The famous Musselburgh Links were crowded with people, and if fields ruled small racing was interesting.

The St. Leger of 1891 has closed with an entry of 193, showing a falling-off of 84, as compared with the entry for 1890. That plucky Australian sportsman, the Hon. J. White, has entered three colts bred in the Antipodes, their names being Wentworth, Nepean, and Mons. Meg. Concerning Mr. White's horses, Kirkeam and Narellan entered for next year's classics, Princess Maud, and the six-year-old gelding Plutarch had veterinary certificates of their ages signed at Newmarket yesterday by Mr. E. H. Leach.

To wind up the cricket season we give a few of the first-class statistics. These display an improvement upon the records of 1888 as far as batting is concerned, which is, of course, traceable to the wet weather of last summer. Then only two amateurs—W. W. Read (36-10) and W. G. Grace (32-30), and one professional, Abel, were credited with an average of 30; now there are five of either class, their names and figures being:—Gunn 38.7, Shrewsbury 37.4, Mr. L. Wilson 36.0, Barnes 34.25, M. Read 33.22, Dr. W. G. Grace 32.20, and Mr. T. C. O'Brien 31.11, Mr. J. Cranston 30.9, Mr. K. J. Key 30.20, and Mr. A. Ward 30.12.

There are five batsmen credited with 1,000 runs—namely, W. G. Grace 1,396, Gunn 1,299, Barnes 1,249, Abel 1,095, and K J. Key 1,070. That number of runs has been scored off no fewer than seventeen bowlers, two of whom, Lohmann and Attewell, have yielded upwards of two thousand. It is only fair, however, to add that, with Peel and Briggs, they have bowled more than any one else.

George Lohmann has for the second year performed the marvellous feat of taking 200 wickets, his total being 202, as against 209 in 1888. His wickets, however, have cost nearly 13½ runs apiece, as against less than 11 twelve months back, and he is really eighth on the list, being beaten by Attewell (roughly speaking 11-1-10), Briggs (11½), Mold (11-5-6), Watson (12⅝), Richardson (12½), Wright (12-6-7), and Mr. Fox (just under 13). Others who have done well are Flowers, Sharpe, Martin, Shacklock, and Barlow. No amateur who has bowled 150 overs has an average under 16⅔, which is the rate per wicket credited to the Cambridge backbone, Mr. S. M. J. Woods.

The statistics published reveal the fact that on only four occasions has 400 been obtained: two by Surrey—614 v. Oxford University, and 507 v. Middlesex, both at the Oval; and two against Sussex bowling, 430 by Cambridge University at Brighton, and 410 by Kent at the Bat and Ball Ground, Gravesend. The smallest aggregates were the 35 of Notts v. Kent at Beckenham, and of the South against the North at the Oval in May; and the highest individual scores, 176 by K. J. Key and F. Marchant, the former possessing an advantage in being not out at the close. Altogether thirty-two batsmen have made upwards of 100 runs in an innings, and thirty-eight have been dismissed twice in a match without troubling the scores to credit them with a run.

The exact sum won by Donovan in 1888 was £16,457 15s., while this season he has credited his noble owner with £38,206 15s., making a grand total of £54,694 10s.—a sum never before realized by a horse in his racing career. Altogether, in two seasons, the Duke of Portland has won in stakes, by the aid of eleven horses, £97,698. Of course, it it the new-fashioned mammoth stakes which have enabled Donovan and Ayrshire to compile such big figures for the Duke's exchequer. Donovan's most notable successes have been in the Portland Stakes and Prince of Wales's Stakes at Leicester, Newmarket Stakes, Epsom Derby, Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster St. Leger, and Saturday's race.

A most extraordinary story, that reminds one of the plot of "H.M.S. Pinafore," when Little Buttercup "mixed those children up," is given in the *Sportsman*. That paper says:—"We hear that some complication is likely to arise respecting the two three-year-olds Mortaigne and D'Orsay. It is stated in pretty well informed circles that by some mischance the pair got mixed as yearlings, and that the colt who has been winning of late as Mortaigne is really D'Orsay.

The trade in polo ponies is gradually becoming an important one. A first-rate polo pony is not easily found, and fetches a high price. Such a pony should be strong, speedy, agile, and gifted with a good mouth and a good temper. Our native ponies are never fast enough, and it has been suggested that a cross between pure Arab stallions and either New Forest Exmoor, or Welsh ponies would give the desired results. Arab stallions are, however, rare, in this country, though Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's breeding experiments may possibly lead to their multiplication. The demand for polo ponies (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) is much greater in Ireland than in England, because polo is more popular in the sister island, where polo clubs are being formed all over the country. The reason for this is not far to seek. Every Irish gentleman is still a thorough horseman, whereas in England, except [among hunting men, tricycles, tramcars, and suburban railways are rapidly "improving" the hack out of existence. For one man who now-a-days goes about his business on horseback, twenty or thirty did so a couple of generations ago.

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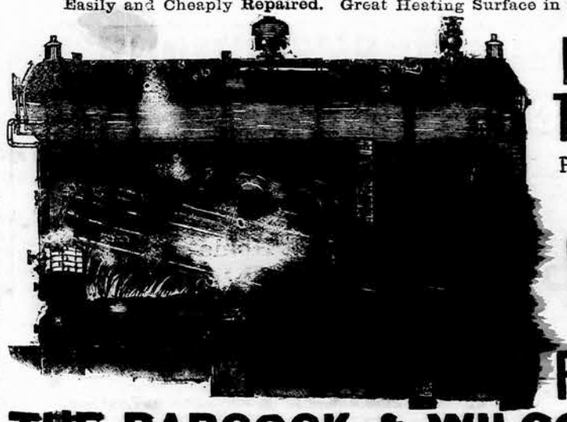

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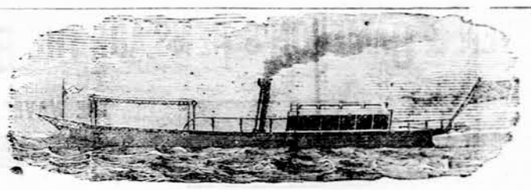

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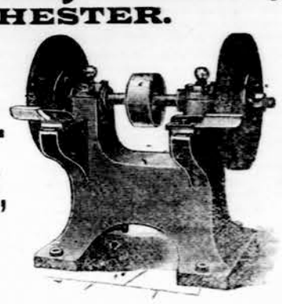

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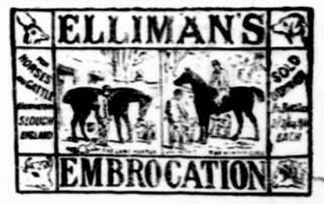


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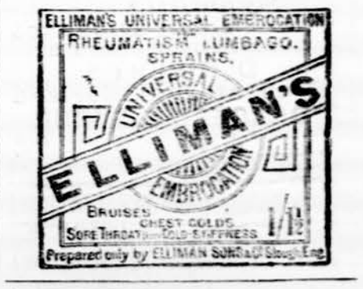

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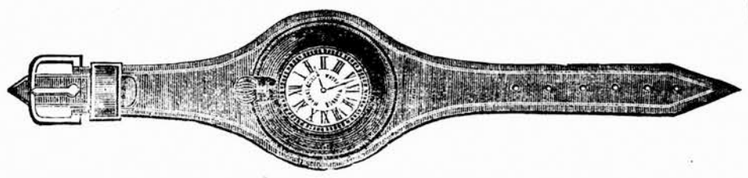

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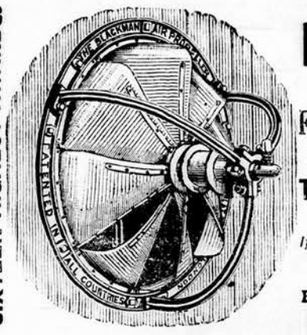

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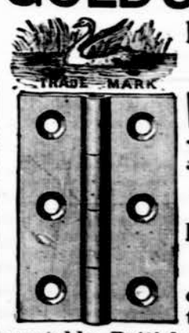


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